

Galignani's Messenger.

EVENING EDITION.

Head Office:—PARIS, NO. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:—LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

No. 20,984.—FOUNDED 1814.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

PARIS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1882.

Great Britain.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28—29, 1882.

CONSERVATIVE AND LIBERAL SPEECHES.

Those were sanguine prophets who foretold that an Autumn Session would supersede the speech-making out of doors which we are accustomed to look for at this season. In vain has Tel-el-Kebir taken the sting out of all the criticisms which had been prepared for a Liberal War Office and a short service army; in vain has Ireland quieted down, and the heavens smiled upon the harvest. There is still something for the orators of the Opposition to say by way of attack, and plenty for the Ministerialists to advance in reply. The British public likes its public meetings. In times of crisis, of course, or of a contested election, there is more excitement in such gatherings; but even when the moment is calm and tranquil there is no difficulty in gathering an audience to hear a man whom the country knows and of whom the locality is proud. Nor has the Opposition of the Ministerial orator on such an occasion much trouble in choosing the subjects that will suit both him and his audience. When the Ministry is still popular, or has just scored a success, their defender has the perfectly safe ground of appealing to accomplished facts. His opponent, on the other hand, must take refuge in generalities. He must pass lightly over the events of the day, and give the Government such credit as he can; and then he must turn round and solemnly warn them of tendencies, and vague coming dangers, and the downward path on which they will be sure to go headlong unless they change their ways. Lord Carnarvon, for example, who spoke at Newbury on Wednesday, had little fault to find with the management of affairs in Egypt, except, indeed, that he committed himself to the proposition, easier to state than either to prove or disprove, that with other handling the war might have been avoided altogether. But at the same time he professed to regard all the rest of the horizon of public affairs as gloomy and threatening in the extreme. He refused to see any hopeful signs in Ireland. At home he noticed a transformation of parties actually in progress which was full of menace for the future. According to Lord Carnarvon, the old parties are gone, or rapidly going. Dr. Johnson's "wise Tory" and "wise Whig" may exist, but they no longer divide, even with their more unruly followers, the political battle-ground. Both Whig and Tory are being threatened by a growing and an aggressive party, for whom Lord Carnarvon can find no less terrible name than the Party of Demolition. This party is equally hostile to the Church, the Throne, the House of Lords, and property itself; the only question is which is to be first attacked. As one reads this serious indictment, one is inclined to wonder whether for the moment Lord Carnarvon may not have mistaken the country about which he is speaking. It looks as if he had been reading of the doings of the Congress of workmen at St. Etienne, and had fancied that he was following those of the Trades Union Congress at Sheffield. His picture reflects much more nearly the socialists-collectivists or the collectivists revolutionnaires of our neighbours than any group that has as yet claimed consideration in England. It may be permissible party tactics to point to the red spectre and to call upon the moderate men on the opposite side to "come out of the camp" where it is to be found; but a sensible English audience knows that there is very little in such a cry, and that the Liberal majority of 1880 was not made up of the alarming people whom Lord Carnarvon describes. Berkshire generally was political on Wednesday night, for the opening of the Newbury Conservative Club was simultaneous with a great Liberal meeting in the new Town Hall at Reading. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's speeches are always full of excellent matter, and on Wednesday night he had the easy task before him of defending the work of a Government which is just now very popular. The campaign and what is to follow of course formed the staple of his address. As was natural in an administrator, he claimed much of the credit of the English success for the Home Departments, which had both approved the General's plans and fully provided for the needs of the army. The correctness of the Government diagnosis was also proved by Arabi's collapse. If he had been at the head of a great national party, we should not have finished the campaign in one battle, but should have had to face difficulties like those which met Napoleon and General Kleber. As to the question of the hour, the intended method of settlement, Mr. Lefevre, not being in the Cabinet, did not know, and had he known he would doubtless not have said much of the intentions of the Government. But he urged our interest in the good government of Egypt, in the freedom of the Suez Canal, and in "keeping any other European Power from planting itself in Egypt, and controlling the route to India, and making it a possible base of hostility against our Indian Empire." More than this he did not say, nor perhaps could more be said by a member of the Government. Lord Carnarvon, on the other hand, was more explicit, though his programme was in some points hardly a possible one. The dual Control, he thinks, ought not to be revived; but we ought to have done more to conciliate the Porte. When people talk of conciliating the Porte, those who hear them wonder if they have ever grasped the real relations in which the Porte has stood to the Egyptian muineers all through the insurrection and the campaign. The proofs of the Sultan's dealings with Arabi are incontestable; and what the Sultan thought was thought by every man and officer in the Turkish army. They would willingly, had they dared, have taken the opportunity of siding with the man who professed himself the enemy of the infidel and the destroyer of European influence. The only way to "conciliate the Porte" would have been to hand over Egypt to it to do what it liked with; and Lord Carnarvon would hardly have approved of such a policy as that.—*Times*.

The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, who, with their Under-Sheriffs, were sworn in yesterday, are among the few officials of the Corporation who stand in any relation to the great bulk of the people of London. That they are elected by a narrow constituency, and chosen from a small class, is one of the grievances of Londoners. The company at the civic festivity were a little conscious of anomaly which the municipal institutions of the metropolis present; and some at least of those who were at the breakfast were "perplexed by fear of change." There is little doubt that next year the Government will deal with the question of the municipal government of London, and the existing institutions in the City will necessarily undergo considerable change. But there is no need that the change should be revolutionary. Nobody wants to see the old Corporation of London merely swept away and a new municipality on the type of those of Manchester, or Liverpool, or Birmingham, put in its place. What the Corporation needs is expansion. Londoners, as such, have a great inheritance in the historic body which rules the square miles about the Guildhall; and all that they ask is not to be any longer kept out of their heritage. But the character of the change which is about to be made may be affected, in some degree, by the attitude of the City Corporation itself. Mr. Alderman Fowler in his speech at the breakfast on Wednesday expressed the willingness of his colleagues to accept any change which would be for the good of the metropolis; but he proceeded to say that no change could be of any benefit to anybody. His advice to Londoners outside that little municipal Goschen was to form municipalities of their own. "Don't interfere with us and we will help you to the benefits which the citizens of London enjoy," said Mr. Fowler. But the four millions of Londoners to whom this advice is given may reply that they do not wish to form brand new municipalities when there is a grand old one from which they are improperly excluded. What they want is to enjoy "the benefits which the citizens of London enjoy," not by setting up stucco imitations of the Guildhall and the Mansion House, and making little mayors of Finsbury and St. Pancras, and Islington and Lambeth, and all that; but by becoming "citizens of London" themselves. Nothing less than this will ever satisfy them, and no other scheme would work. The Corporation ought to have included them as the city spread and the people multiplied; but as this process which duly began suffered arrest, the inclusion must now take place by one large act of expansion and reform. The Prime Minister in his speech at the Guildhall last November told the Lord Mayor and his guests that any change which the Government might propose would add to his dignity and authority. There is no desire in the great body of the people of London to put an end to any of the picturesque and venerable ceremonials of the London Corporation—their desire is simply that those who speak and act in the name of the metropolis shall really represent and serve the vast community to which they nominally belong.—*Daily News*.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, THURSDAY.
The Queen walked out yesterday morning, accompanied by Princess Beatrice. Her Majesty drove to the afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the Hereditary Grand Duke. The Prince of Wales visited the Queen yesterday afternoon.

The marriage of Lord De Freyne and Miss Maria Georgina Lamb, only daughter of Mr. Richard Lamb, of Lamb's of West Denton, a thundershower, was celebrated on Wednesday morning, at the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, Marylebone-road, in the presence of a select congregation of the immediate relatives of the contracting couple. Lord De Freyne was attended by his brother, the Hon. William French, and the bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Henrietta Chichester. The bride wore a dress of white silk, trimmed with Brussels lace, a wreath of natural orange blossoms, and Brussels lace veil. The marriage took place at the unusually early hour of nine o'clock, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Alfred White, assisted by the Rev. Eric W. Leslie, S.J. After the nuptial mass, the wedding party proceeded to Mr. Weston's Lamb's residence, 29, Great Grosvenor-place, to breakfast. Early in the afternoon Lord and Lady De Freyne left on their wedding tour.

The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, with Mrs. Gladstone, left Hawarden Castle on Wednesday for Penmaenmawr, on a visit to Lady Frederick Cavendish, with whom the Premier's daughter has been for some time staying. Mr. Gladstone was loudly cheered at Conway and other stations where he was recognised. Special precautions were taken along the line of route, and two constables travelled in the train. On arrival at Penmaenmawr the Premier was heartily cheered by the crowd which had assembled on the platform. Accompanied by Major Clayton, Chief Constable of Carnarvonshire, an inspector, and three constables, Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone proceeded to Ormeau Villa, where Lady Frederick Cavendish is staying. The Premier expressed his surprise to Major Clayton at finding so many police on guard, but was informed by the Chief Constable that he was simply following the example set in Flintshire. It was reported directly after his arrival that the right hon. gentleman had consented to address a meeting at Penmaenmawr the same evening, but the Premier stated that he had come down for rest and quiet, and would make no speeches. It is understood that he will remain at Penmaenmawr until Monday next.

ESCAPE OF A CONVICT FROM MILLBANK.—When the warders went round on Thursday morning to the cells to inspect the prisoners in the convict establishment at Millbank it was found that William Lovett, under sentence of fourteen years' penal servitude for a burglary at Hampstead, had escaped. The convict had been placed in the upper cells overlooking the governor's garden. A hole had been made in the ceiling of his cell, and from the roof he had lowered himself into the garden by means of a rope which he had in some way obtained. The rope broke, but the convict led in his hands to lashed together two bars, fastened them against the brickwork, and then crawled up the Tudor-wall. The prisoners had however worked a long time to loosen the masonry and brick-work at the top of his cell, and in place of the material removed chewed bread was substituted by the convict to deceive the warders. A reward of £5 was promptly offered for information resulting in his apprehension. Ten years ago, while in Portland serving a term of penal servitude, Lovett was flogged for a murderous assault on a warden, and still bears the marks of his punishment. He is thirty-three years of age, 5 ft. 3 1/2 in. in height, hair brown, eyes grey, complexion fresh.

LONDON MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The Guildhall was on Wednesday the scene of one of those picturesque ceremonies in which the members of our ancient municipality take natural delight,

EGYPT.

THE EXPLOSION IN CAIRO.
The Daily News correspondent at Cairo telegraphs the following details of the terrible explosion that occurred there on Thursday:—

CAIRO, THURSDAY EVENING.

An hour ago, at four o'clock in the afternoon, while I was in my office, I heard a loud explosion. It was rapidly followed by six or seven reports, as of shells bursting. Rushing out I saw a dense volume of smoke filling the air, proceeding from the direction of the railway station. On driving to the spot I discovered that an ammunition train was on fire. The 3rd Battalion of the 60th Rifles had just arrived from Benha for the review, had passed the ammunition train on the left a few yards outside the station, and had scarcely driven past the platform when several volleys of musketry were blown up. Three men of the Rifles are reported killed and six wounded, including the doctor. Some men were also wounded of the Army Service Corps, then on the spot. Several natives were also killed. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but it seems that some sparks were observed from a train passing out. As I stood on the spot an officer came up with an intimation that the magazine close to the station was likely soon to blow up. When the crowds realised the danger of the event they streamed away in a style resembling what one has seen pictures of cattle and horses stampeding before a prairie fire. It was a straggle, it was a clever one. At the same time there is a report that the magazine may explode. The whole atmosphere, even in the Esbekieh quarter, is black with pitch, and at the bridge near the station it is almost impossible to breathe. Shells are exploding at frequent intervals, but no further damage is reported, as the missiles burst only in the trucks. I have passed numbers of the inhabitants rushing out with children in their arms, and their money and other portables, under the impression that Cairo has been surprised by a new enemy.

The Standard publishes among its dispatches from Egypt the following:—

CAIRO, THURSDAY, 10 P.M.

The 60th Rifles, who arrived from Benha in order to take part in the review on Saturday next, The Gordon Highlanders are coming in from Tantah, where their place will be taken by a detachment of troops from Alexandria. The whole of the British force in Egypt, with the exception of the two regiments in garrison at Alexandria, will, therefore, be present at the review. Although some excitement prevails among the population throughout the country, more especially in Upper Egypt, the military and diplomatic authorities consider that Egypt generally is so rapidly returning to its normal condition that a further display of military force in the provinces is unnecessary, the presence of our army in the capital being quite sufficient to overawe the disorderly classes throughout the country. Requests are, indeed, constantly received from Europeans in various parts of the country for garrisons to maintain order and protect life, but seeing that there has been no outbreak of any kind since the disbandment of the army, with the exception of the riot at the Tantah Railway Station, the authorities do not consider it necessary to comply with these requests, especially as the towns in the Delta are at this time of year exceedingly unhealthy. The Egyptian Government is in perfect agreement with the Commander-in-Chief on this subject. The three days festivities are now at an end, and the work of reorganization is being actively undertaken in the various departments of the State. The names of the officers who will constitute the Court-martial which will try the leaders of the rebellion are to be published very shortly. In a conversation yesterday with the Duke of Connaught, the Khedive stated to his Royal Highness that if the offenders were found guilty he should not interfere with the course of justice, as he fully realized the necessity for stern example being made, and the lesson taught once and for all that ambitious men cannot be allowed to organise rebellion and war with impunity. Those acquainted with the mildness of the Khedive's character cannot but feel what pain it must have caused him to arrive at such a decision. I have seen letters from correspondents in Syria stating that the news of the victory of Tel-el-Kebir, the capture of Cairo, and of Arabi himself, created a profound impression throughout the country. The Christians, who have for some time lived in terror of an outbreak, are exuberant with joy, and the Mahomedans seem to be equally delighted. The Turks, who have been here since the disbandment of the army, with the exception of the riot at the Tantah Railway Station, the authorities do not consider it necessary to comply with these requests, especially as the towns in the Delta are at this time of year exceedingly unhealthy. The Egyptian Government is in perfect agreement with the Commander-in-Chief on this subject. The three days festivities are now at an end, and the work of reorganization is being actively undertaken in the various departments of the State. The names of the officers who will constitute the Court-martial which will try the leaders of the rebellion are to be published very shortly. 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No. 20,986.—FOUNDED 1814.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1882.

TERMS: PARIS.—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 25c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

FRANCE.—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 1fr.; 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; 1 year, 120fr.

EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES.—A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr.

INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES.—21 12s. 0d.; 23 0s. 0d.; 24 0s.

Terms of Advertisements 1—75, 60, or 50 centimes a line, according to the number of insertions. *None under Three Francs.*

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 2fr. a line. NOTICES, 3fr. a line. — PARAGRAPHS, 5fr. a line.

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NICE I.—15, QUAI MASSENA.

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Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 1—2, 1882.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

Unnecessary anxiety is sometimes shown to produce an exact technical definition of our rights and powers in Egypt. Our position in that country is not thus definable, because it depends upon facts which have to a great extent swept away the arrangements from which such a definition can alone be deduced. We are in Egypt as the guardians of the general interest, and as the sole guardians possible in the circumstances. Of the other European Powers some deliberately abstained from interference because they thought abstention wise, others because, although they may have desired to interfere, their path was best by difficulties too serious to encounter, while all were convinced that in guarding their own great interests upon the Nile England cannot but secure those of the world at large. Everything now depends upon us. In our occupation we resume, sum up, and render effective every concession ever wrung from Sultan or Khedive. The money for the payment of the next coupon is now in process of collection, and it seems probable that at the proper time an adequate sum will be forthcoming. But be the sum adequate or the reverse, it is to us, and to us alone, that the subjects of every European Power will owe their share of it. Men of every nation have large sums invested in Egyptian trade. It is to our authority that they must look for the security of their capital, and the reorganization of their businesses. The capitulations and arrangements of one kind and another which settle the relations between Europeans and the Egyptian Government may be said to survive Arabi's rebellion; but they do so only in a technical sense. Whatever real validity they have is owing to our presence in Egypt and our will to make them effective. These things cannot execute themselves; and if abstraction be made of the British army, where and what is the power in Egypt that can be relied upon to put them in force? The answer to that question would give the regulative influence which some are so anxious to find for the control of our action, but no answer can be given. Whatever arrangement we adopt and authorise is vital and effective; whatever we decline to sanction is inoperative, or rather non-existent. The Dual Control is sometimes spoken of as a thing actually in being, which we must either accept or deliberately destroy. On the contrary, it is defunct, and can be revived only by our act. It is true that the purely financial functions of the Control have gone on automatically; but, in the first place, these functions do not constitute the Control, and, in the second, they have gone on only because our intervention came in time to furnish that vitality to the vegetative processes of administration which Arabi's revolt had withdrawn. Our late partner, France, is at present not in legal possession of the Dual Control. The very essence of it is duality, and the consent of two parties is required to constitute it. At this moment it has no existence whatever; and the circumstances in which it seemed an adequate expression of facts have disappeared beyond recall. It is exceedingly difficult to understand how it could in any way be made to fit the fact that we shall have twelve thousand men in Egypt and shall be responsible for the government of the country, while France has not a man there and has no responsibility at all. The efforts which the French Government is making to obtain the abolition of the capitulations in Tunis ought to moderate the tone of French comment upon our action in Egypt. It is perfectly natural that France should wish to be entrusted with the sole direction of affairs in Tunis, and should regard her own tribunals as offering every reasonable guarantee for the rights of other nations. But what she claims for herself it is unreasonable to deny to us. If English subjects in Tunis ought to feel satisfied with the protection of French law and French judges, there can be no ground for alarm, although the administration of Egyptian affairs should fall wholly into our hands. To a certain extent our position in Egypt is analogous to that of France in Tunis, but where the analogy fails the advantage is all on our side. In Tunis there is practically no guarantee for order except French power, just as in Egypt there is no guarantee except ours. But no candid Frenchman will pretend that the devolution of power in Tunis was as regular, as orderly, and as inevitable as it was in Egypt. It is not probable that this country will offer any serious opposition to French wishes in Tunis; but, on the other hand, it cannot forget that it occupies a position in Egypt which would make any undue concessions to a single Power something barely distinguishable from breach of trust to the world at large. What we shall do in Egypt is a problem that exercises some minds to a needless extent. We shall do simply what has to be done. We cannot by taking thought mould Egypt into this shape or that; but we shall watch the natural development of events and further it as far as overt acts can do so. The reconstruction of a polity is an automatic and necessary process, like the development of its own. Like the development of our internal resources, the reorganization of Egypt will demand wise passivity even more than wise action. The work to be done is social and commercial rather

than political; and the masters of legions can control neither confidence nor capital. All we can do is to remove the conditions adverse to the growth of confidence and the development of the country's resources, trusting to the forces of human nature and the laws of national advance to do the rest. We shall have to re-assure timid capitalists who are still hanging back in doubt as to what will be the ultimate guarantee for order. We shall have to carry out the reform for which Nubar Pacha struggled, by extending the jurisdiction of strong and impartial courts to suit between native and native. We shall have to settle internal administration upon those just and scientific principles which Orientals never grasp. These are our tasks, but they are all of the nature of processes for removing obstacles to the growth of Egypt and the well-being of men of all nations who have dealings in or with Egypt. There is nothing about them in which all who have land on Egyptian soil will not equally share, and nothing that can even remotely affect except for good the political interests of Europe.—*Times*.

THE REVIEW AT CAIRO.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* sends the following dated Saturday:—

The Review is just over. Twenty thousand men took part in the parade, which was altogether a fine and impressive spectacle, but it seemed to evoke no display of feeling on the part of natives. Soon after three o'clock the city awoke with an animated appearance. The streets were alive with the march of Infantry, the tramp of horses, and the rumbling of guns, giving evidence of the presence of a far larger army corps in the capital than would have been supposed from the manner in which it has been distributed. For the purpose of the review a grand stand was erected outside the Abdin Palace, where the Khedive presided, accompanied by a large staff of civil and military officers. Sir Garnet Wolseley rode on the ground at four o'clock, accompanied by the Duke of Teck, Sir Edward Malet, and a brilliant escort of all inferior officers. By that time the troops had taken up the position previously arranged, filling all the streets and roads leading to the great square, from which they extended to a considerable distance in every direction. It was a striking scene as regiment after regiment made its way from the suburban barracks to the central position, each headed by its band and followed by a crowd of natives in their long blue raiment, many of them chattering in undisguised wonderment at what was about to take place.

In the square a number of recently-erected decorations helped to give additional colour and variety to the picture, the charm of which was greatly enhanced by the splendid clearness of the atmosphere, though at times it must be confessed, the sun shone with some what too powerful effect. The review was witnessed by a galaxy of veiled beauty; in fact, the whole native female world of Cairo had said to have been represented, but from the eminently close carriages in which they sat, very little could be seen of them. As I have previously informed you, the Arabs persist in the belief that we have been sent here by the Sultan to parade our forces and show his power. Many of them consequently expected to see him at the review, and when Sir Garnet Wolseley appeared with his dazzling orders, topped by the green sash—emblem of the order of the Osmanieh—not a few of them thought it was the Commander of the Faithful himself. Apart from its martial aspect, the square presented an appearance of great picturesqueness, the contrast of the attendance of many of the provincial princes from various parts of Egypt, who had come to do homage to the Khedive as their feudal chief. The sheiks were dressed in their peculiar fancy costume, which shows an abundance of gold lace and tawdry adornment of every description. These personages repaired first to his highness's palace to pay their respects, and then to the Commander-in-Chief. Seats were reserved for them on the Grand Stand, which was occupied by the élite of the Khedivial party, a dais being raised in the centre. By way of decoration flags were flying all round, the Union Jack being predominant.

At about 4.30 clouds of dust in all directions announced the forward movement of the troops, and coinciding therewith the band of the Marines, occupying a position in the centre of the square, struck up a mournful air. A battery of Horseshoe guns passed at a trot, followed by Major-General Drury-Lowe and Sir Baker Russell at the head of the 1st and 2nd Cavalry division. Following the Household Squadrions, which in particular presented an appearance of great picturesqueness, came the attendants of the attendance of many of the provincial princes from various parts of Egypt, who had come to do homage to the Khedive as their feudal chief. The sheiks were dressed in their peculiar fancy costume, which shows an abundance of gold lace and tawdry adornment of every description. These personages repaired first to his highness's palace to pay their respects, and then to the Commander-in-Chief. Seats were reserved for them on the Grand Stand, which was occupied by the élite of the Khedivial party, a dais being raised in the centre. By way of decoration flags were flying all round, the Union Jack being predominant.

THE RELEASE OF MR. GRAY.

Mr. Justice Lawson did not over-estimate the interest with which his order in the case of Mr. Gray would be examined when he decided to commit it to writing and hand the document, as soon as he had finished reading it, to the reporters. The occasion was no doubt an anxious one, and the most experienced Judge might reasonably distrust rather his own power of calmly accurate expression than the faithfulness of the shorthand writers. Yet most of those who read this deliberately-prepared statement, will probably come to the conclusion that the Court would have acted more wisely had it simply directed the release of the High Sheriff, and foreborne to justify in detail the original sentence, or assign grounds for mitigating its severity. "Never give your reasons" is an excellent practical rule for those who wish to be always in the right. No one will doubt the propriety of the course Mr. Justice Lawson has adopted; some, certainly, will be found to think that the considerations adduced to recommend it are not altogether relevant and adequate. We are all willing to admit that what Mr. Gray did called for something more serious than censure. A tribunal had at last been found, honest and brave enough to convict on evidence which ought to satisfy an ordinary jury, but which, it was painfully notorious, would not have led an ordinary jury to convict. Thereupon, the journal for the conduct of which Mr. Gray was responsible, suggested that the jury was empurpled on sectarian grounds; and further, that in the intervals between the hearings the members had gravely misconducted themselves. Such imputations would certainly tend to deter future jurors from the free and fair discharge of their duty, and to excite popular feeling against the new engine for administering justice. These considerations are so obvious that Mr. Justice Lawson rather compromised his dignity by vindicating his exercise of authority by recapitulating them. The objection to his sentence on the High Sheriff is that it was more severe than the case demanded, and that, so far as it was excessive, it injured the prestige of the Special Commission, by giving colour to the sympathy expressed for the writer who had striven to bring it into contempt. The Judge has now practically reduced the sentence of imprisonment by one half, and, in consequence, was sentenced to a fortnight, and the other two to one week.

Waived the requirement of security for

THE SALVATION ARMY IN INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Saturday:—

The three Salvationists charged before the Stipendiary Magistrate in Bombay with being members of a unlawful assembly, were convicted on Thursday last and fined, Major Tucker 50 rupees, and his two lieutenants 25 rupees each. They all declined to pay the fine. Tucker, in consequence, was sentenced to a fortnight, and the other two to one week. A crowd of sightseers was dispersed with a warning that those who did not would be arrested. A sim-

ilar warning was held out to Major Tucker, who declined to heed it, and he and his colleagues were thereupon arrested. They were taken about 5.30 p.m. to the Police-court, where a charge was entered against them of forming an assembly which was likely to lead to a breach of the peace, contrary to Section 151 of the Indian Penal Code. Major Tucker and his friends were told to find bail, or to enter into their own recognizance to appear before the magistrate this morning, but they refused to do either. Major Tucker and Lieut. N. Thomson, placed in the police lock-up, where they sat with every consideration at the hands of the police-officers, while Miss Thomson was accommodated upstairs, in the quarters of a European police-officer, a family man, we believe. During the night Major Tucker and his comrade passed their time in singing hymns in the lock-up, amid the consolation of friends who were allowed to visit them.

MARSHAL STANLEY AND M. DE BRAZZA.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphed on Sunday night:—

Mr. Stanley arrived from Paris on Friday evening. He was received at the terminus by the Secretary of the African International Association, and proceeded to the Hotel Britannique, near the King's Palace. The King gave him two audiences on Saturday, one in the morning and another in the afternoon. I had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Stanley to-day. He was reserved on the subject of his late travels. To use his own expression, permission to speak is not yet given him. The King will officially ask him to draw up a report, which in due time will be made public. He expressed great satisfaction with the result of his labours. He has explored the navigable portion of the Congo, and has visited various stations, so many centres of trade and civilization, and all by peaceful means. On my mentioning the assertion of the French Press concerning M. de Brazza having forestalled him and annexed a vast territory under French sovereignty, which was only awaiting the sanction of the Government, he said all that was mere nonsense. M. de Brazza, whom he knew in Africa and had just seen in Paris, had been travelling for several years at the expense of the French section of the African Association, and had affected to give an exclusive and national character to what was essentially an international enterprise. He had indeed signed a purely commercial agreement with a native Prince named Makoko, and M. Pinero, director of the Bureau of anything like an expedition or a protectorate. Such a conception was too abstract for the minds of the natives of the Congo, for whom a flag represented a piece of stuff of marketable value and nothing more. Mr. Stanley said he had been silent for four years, but when it should be his turn to speak the world would know the result of his labours. The Anglo-Saxon mind did not indulge in flights of imagination. The days of Mandeville and Marco Polo were gone by. Truth and nothing but truth should be spoken. I was much impressed by Mr. Stanley's manly and vigorous appearance, as well as by his frankness and affability.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, SUNDAY.

The Queen walked out yesterday morning, accompanied by Princess Alice of Hesse. Her Majesty drove in the afternoon to the Glen Gelder Shield, accompanied by the Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duke of Hesse and Princess Alice of Hesse. Her Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, who is staying at Abingdon, visited the Queen yesterday morning. The Marquis of Hartington arrived at the Castle yesterday as Minister in attendance on her Majesty. The Queen's dinner party included the Duke of Cambridge, the Marquis of Hartington, Colonel Bateson (in attendance on the Duke of Cambridge), and Sir Allen Young. The Dowager Marchioness of Ely has arrived, and the Hon. Harriet Phillips has left the Castle.

Court Munster arrived at the German Embassy, on Carlton-house-terrace, on Saturday evening, to resume his diplomatic functions. His Excellency landed at Dover from Berlin on Friday, and proceeded direct to Walmer Castle on a visit to Earl Granville, remaining at the Castle till the following day.

The Belgian Minister and Baroness Slovens have returned to their residence in Grosvenor-gardens from Eastbourne, where they had been staying two months.

The Duke and Duchess of Abercorn have arrived at Baron's Court, Lord and Lady Claud Hamilton have also arrived at Baron's Court.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland have been entertaining a number of visitors at Alnwick Castle. Countess Amherst and Lady Margaret Amherst, Lady Louisa Percy, Mr. Cheney, and Mrs. Drummond have been among their recent guests.

The Earl and Countess of Roden have left Hill-street on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim Palace.

Mr. Gladstone, who has been staying at Pemba-mavra for some days, is reported to be indisposed, and to have been confined to bed throughout Sunday. The Premier, who is suffering from an attack of cold, was slightly better last evening.

A marriage (says the *Post*) is arranged, and will take place shortly, between Mr. Alfred Lindsey, third son of the Hon. Colin and Lady Frances Lindsey, and Miss Isabel Catherine Northcote, younger daughter of the Rev. G. Barons Northcote, of Somerset Court and Weston Rectory, Devon.

Lord Beaumont and Lady Beaumont have arrived at the Queen's Hotel, Upper Norwood.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL NOTES.

It may in any case, says the *Observer*, be cruel kindness to Ouida and her reputation to place any of her novels upon the stage. The process of dramatization necessarily accentuates their worst faults, their wild improbability of plot, and their utter lack of proportion as regards character-drawing. On the other hand, the qualities which have fascinated some of Ouida's readers disappear altogether on the stage, where there is bound to be no room for highly-coloured and hysterical description, and where classical allusions and quotations in doubtful foreign languages have to be sparingly employed. But to deal with *Chandos* as it was treated at the Adelphi on Saturday afternoon is to apply to that novel what may not be expected of it. Instead of sending the Superintendent to their head-quarters, and told them that they would not be allowed to march and sing Major Tucker expostulated, contending that processions of natives were common in the streets of Bombay, and asked for a similar indulgence. The police officer was unrelenting, and Major Tucker said they would march out that afternoon, he the consequences what they might. In the afternoon he, Captain Bullard, came alone to the theatre, and on the way he passed by two processions of natives, each of which was protected by policemen. He was informed that after the Army left the headquarters, and were on their way, the men were sent back to the police and Egyptian cavalry. General Wood's brigade, though only just arrived from Alexandria, presented a very smart get-up, and was received, as was the General himself, with a most hearty welcome. The Indian Brigade, having at their head the 7-pounder battery of mountain guns, presented a unique appearance. Their neutralized uniforms were a great contrast to the glaring scarlet dress of our own troops. Even in the march past the camp followers were inseparable from the troops. Not the least attraction of the parade was the show made by the red-breasted Belochis, who fairly shone in the sunlight.

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EVENING EDITION.

Head Office:—PARIS, NO. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:—LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

No. 20,988.—FOUNDED 1814.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1882.

TERMS: PARIS.—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 25fr.

FRANCE.—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 1fr. 3 months, 3fr.; 6 months, 6fr.; a year, 12fr.

EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES.—A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 6fr.; 12fr.

INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES.—21 12s. 6d.; 23 6s. 6d.; 26 6s.

Terms of Advertisements:—75, 60, or 50 centimes a line, according to the number of insertions. *None under Three Francs.*

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SUBSCRIPTIONS: can be made direct by a Cheque on London or Paris, or by a Post-office Order, to be presented at all the business posts in Europe and the United States of America; also through the *Messengers*, Booksellers.

LONDON:—*Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Galignani's Messenger," 168, Strand;* also by G. STREET, 1, CANTERBURY; BAXTER HANSON & CO., 4, OLD JEWRY; STANN & SONS, 188 STRAND; E. COVINGTON & CO., ST. ANN'S LANE General Post-office: F. L. MAY AND CO., 160 Piccadilly; DELIZY, DANES AND CO., 1, FINCH-LANE

NICE 1-15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

who are most profoundly acquainted with the theme know best what is essential and what is merely subsidiary. There is still room, and enough to spare, for the older, dearer, and graver magazines, for it takes both half-crown and sixpenny people to make up a world; and so long as articles fitted only for the half-crown are not offered to the sixpenny readers, the two streams may flow side by side without interfering with each other. *Editions de luxe* never sold better than now, though sixpenny editions of guinea volumes are in the rage, and the buyers of half-crown magazines will not become scarce among a people who cheerfully bid their hundreds for old books in Leicester-square.—*Stand-*

The Daily Telegraph, alluding to the disappearance of *Fraser* from the list of magazines, remarks that the fact is of more than passing significance:—

"We may call it the outward and visible sign of a quiet and gradual, but complete revolution, destined sooner or later to destroy all that which our fathers were proud, and to substitute something which may be better, and will certainly be very different. The literary monthly" is more and more drawing our popular writers of fiction to itself, and in other respects extending its scope in the direction of literature designed rather to interest than to instruct. This is perhaps a result of the development that has given us serials from which 'light' reading is excluded; nor should the arrangement be depreciated that confines each class to a certain domain. More significant, however, than the increasing desire to provide forms of literary amusement is the growth of pictorial illustration. In the nature of things literature and art cannot well be unequally yoked together. The finest exemplification of this will, as a rule, be linked with the best productions of the other, and the steady advance of pictorial illustration is therefore, a matter of health rather than of disease. While absent of all these things, it would be fatal to the completeness of our survey were we to ignore the presence of a rival with which magazines of all kinds will have to reckon much more seriously in the future than in the past. The daily journal has by no means reached its fullest development. Already an eighth wonder of the world for achievements within its own particular sphere, it will claim and obtain almost universal dominion. In politics it has extinguished the slow and plodding commentator of the 'quarters,' whose tone in our fast moving age has left miles behind by the time he opens his mouth to speak. In critical literature it amply satisfies the wants of a public that is not ignorant in that regard. It is more and more encroaching upon the domain of imagination, while the latter, in combination with social life it accomplishes day by day work which magazines can only do month by month. Soon in all probability the newspaper will stand forth as the embodiment not only of the literary power, but of the literary demands of the day. What can we see in the advance towards this position but a further proof of the intellectual activity—we had almost said intellectual impatience—that during the present century has affected all the changes upon which we have touched. In so far as change has wrought good during the past may be trusted its operation in the future. Magazines may come, and magazines may go, as they are just now doing, but the 'march of intellect, once a by-word and a jest with the thoughtless, goes on for ever."

MR. GLADSTONE AT PENMENMAWR.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, on reaching Penmenmawr railway station on Tuesday afternoon, on their return to Hawarden, were met by the Liberal Association, headed by Mr. C. H. Darbyshire, the chairman, who read a congratulatory address. Mr. Gladstone, who appeared in excellent health and spirits, in reply,—said, Mr. Darbyshire, this is a very flattering address, and, what is more, a very touching one. Let me, in the first place, refer to the grief to which you have alluded. I can assure you that Lady Frederick Cavendish, while she has been among you, has not failed to observe the tokens of sympathy which have been shown to her on all sides, and she has carried away with her from this place the most pleasant remembrance of the great kindness of the inhabitants. (Cheers.) My wife, myself, and our children were once in the habit of visiting Penmenmawr, and though we have not renewed our visits hitherto, we have not forgotten it. (Cheers.) We have watched its growth from its infancy with great interest. The place has grown, and I think the inhabitants are progressing. I am much pleased to observe during my short stay here that there are but few signs of the intemperance unfortunately found in many localities. (Cheers.) I trust that the place will continue to grow and prosper. (Cheering.) I hope you will obtain consideration from the London and North-Western Railway Company in the matter of a bridge over the railway. It would be presumption on my part to interfere with the administration of this great company. It is a company from whose directors, managers, and officers I have always received the greatest courtesy and attention. It is a company whose management is characterised by great wisdom and liberality; and it is because of these that I am of opinion that they ought to give you better access to the beach. I say that you should show their liberality by doing this for you and their wisdom and ability by doing it. I feel sure that they would soon recoup themselves by the increased traffic such a convenience would bring to your locality. It is a great satisfaction to me, and I hope I shall say nothing that will jar against any one's feelings, but my satisfaction is intense from the consideration of the harmony in which I stand in my relations to the people of Wales. (Great cheering.) You have spoken of the business to which Parliament at the end of the month will devote itself. The progress of recent legislation has not been such as we desire, nor can that progress ever be what it ought to be until the House of Commons can be prevailed upon to bring its rules to a condition adapted to the times. The House of Commons have never met the tremendous task which lies before them with the same energy and determination as the House of Lords. The progress of the present session shows that the government of a certain district was required to furnish 300 spades for the work, and replied that a sufficient number of implements had already been supplied by M. de Lessps.

THE STATE OF EGYPT.

The Standard has received the following despatches from its correspondents in Egypt:—

CAIRO, TUESDAY.

Next to the pending trial of the rebel leaders, which is on the point of beginning, the great question of discussion here is the duration of the British occupation of Egypt entirely, depending upon the completion of this work. When General Baker is prepared to guarantee order in the country the British troops will be withdrawn. The task is unquestionably a very difficult one. Scattered thickly throughout the towns and villages of Egypt are the officers and soldiers of the late army, many of whom carried off, and still possess, their arms. In addition to these are large numbers of Bedouins, who are now supplied with Remington rifles and ammunition, and these men will require a very watchful eye to be kept over them. All reports sent to England that the people are cursing Arabi must be disbelieved. These for the most part emanate from the same untrustworthy sources which have throughout persistently vilified the English public. The Anglo-Egyptians and the English officials who maintained that the people were not with Arabi—that he was a mere chief of a purely military revolt; and, rather than confess the completeness of their victory, they are still inclined to see earnestness in the welcome given to the Khedive, and a hatred, which certainly does not exist, of Arabi.

A peasant voyage was experienced, and the only death was that of a seaman, Lieut. Purvis, R.M.S. *Persia*, who was seriously wounded on September 9, during the repulse of the Egyptian reconnaissance, underwent an operation during the passage, but is progressing favourably. Private Hinkson, a reserve man belonging to the Royal Irish Brigade attached to the Gordon Highlanders, haycock seven men during the charge of Tel-el-Kebir, and was afterwards attacked by three Egyptian officers. A bullet was sent through his right cheek and passed out at his neck, but he succeeded in bayonetting one. Before he killed the third another bullet struck him almost in the same place, opening the first wound and following a similar direction. While lying on the ground he was fired at again by an Arab, but was rescued by two men of the Army Service Corps with only a slight additional injury to one of his fingers. He suffered from lockjaw for three days, and how he recovered from his wounds is marvellous. 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EVENING EDITION.

Head Office: - PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices: - LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 30,989.—FOUNDED 1814.

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 4-5, 1882.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE AND THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

It is permissible for an Opposition, even when they recognise the immediate popularity of the party in power and are not prepared to contest a popular policy, to record their own views and to vindicate their former conduct. This Sir Stafford Northcote did at Glasgow with as much fairness and cordiality as could be expected after a disappointment the more severe because it was wholly unexpected. Nobody, either Conservative or Liberal, could in the wildest flight of imagination have conjectured three or four months ago that Mr. Gladstone's Government would refurbish the dimmed brightness of its popularity by a spirited foreign policy and a successful war. The Egyptian question, however, has not been closed, nor will even that question long continue to command a monopoly of interest. The Conservatives, though disheartened at the sudden recovery of the ground lost by the Ministry, are in a mood far removed from the dismay in which they were plunged after the general election. They are ready to put in practice Sir Stafford Northcote's advice, counselling vigilance and activity in the work of registration, organisation, and the rest. Nevertheless, the Government, as Sir Stafford Northcote says, are for the time being "on the top of the wave," and the public-spirited Conservative who warmly praises and sympathises with the work achieved in Egypt must be conscious that his tribute of applause is helping his political foes. It is necessary to be watchful against the influence of such thoughts. Even a cool and fair-minded statesman like Sir Stafford Northcote is tempted to mingle blame with praise when blame may tend to create embarrassments for the Government in the dangerous field of diplomacy. It is not desirable to dwell, as Sir Stafford Northcote dwelt, on the alleged embroilment of England with the Mahomedan world at the moment when the Porte is showing temper in a foolish and undignified way. There is a party in Turkey which would gladly snatch at any encouragement to denounce English intervention in Egypt as an attack on Islam, and the recklessness with which ill-feeling has been displayed in the recent arrest of the Port Said labourers is ominous of troubles. Lord Dufferin has a delicate and difficult part to play at Constantinople, and it is in the highest degree inexpedient that his hands should be weakened by a quite erroneous impression that there is among the great mass of Englishmen any real difference of opinion with respect to our interests in Egypt. It is doubtful to be desired that those interests should be secured, if possible, without irritating Mahomedan feeling, but they must not be imperilled through any reference to claims inconsistent with the objects of British policy. The commanding and absorbing nature of the Egyptian question overshadowed Sir Stafford Northcote's criticisms upon domestic politics. It is plain that at present the Ministry are safe against attack, and unless they make some extraordinary blunders, they will be able to keep their majority together and to carry their measures. The Opposition must be content to wait upon events.—*Times*.

The Standard says: We are inclined to think that Sir Stafford Northcote somewhat overestimated the gain the Government have reaped in Party strength from the military successes in Egypt. That, for the moment, they stand well with the country there can be no doubt; but they have certainly not won over a single supporter from the ranks of those whom their general policy fills with mistrust, and, as is clear enough from the discordant notes invariably struck at Liberal gatherings, they have severely shaken the devotion of sections whose fanatical energy stood them in good stead at the last Election. But whatever prestige the Ministry have acquired by their splendid inconsistency, their critics on Wednesday evening declined to diminish by the impeachment of English honour, or at the expense of English authority. Mr. Gladstone thought fit to call the Afghan expedition a war of annexation; but Sir Stafford Northcote refuses to follow the bad example by treating the war in Egypt as a war for bondholders. He was content to point out that when the Ministry will have to render strict account of the blunders in diplomacy which forced them at the last to undertake an enterprise which, had events been ordered better, might have been wholly unnecessary. And since some of the Ministerial scribes ask us to admire—if we admire nothing else—the wonderful administrative ability which the Cabinet has displayed, it was but right that the spokesmen of the Opposition should remind the country that there were grievous shortcomings in some departments, of which explanation will be asked. But the business is by no means over. It has, indeed, entered now on a stage in which perils in front and temptations from behind beset the path of Ministers, and their more judicious friends will reserve their whistling till they are well out of the diplomatic wood. The war has, in fact, brought to pass that which was the declared aim of the Ministry to prevent. The elements cannot be conjured with a phrase. The *status quo* has been disturbed beyond all chance of recovery by the convolution our intervention caused. It is not a question of restoration, but of creation, and in the work of reconstruction Ministers will be hampered by the scruples of those among their followers who have until now been offended by what they have done. Sir Stafford Northcote sees clearly that the Opposition has its duty to perform in strengthening the Administration against doubters at home as well as opponents abroad. We confess we could have desired a clearer intimation of the views which the Conservative Party are prepared to enforce. But gentleness of tone, if it be a fault, is on the side of virtue; and had Sir Stafford Northcote done more

than ask the Government to admit the Opposition to their confidence, to state frankly how things stand, and what they intend to do, there would not have been wanting critics to accuse him of assuming a prematurely dictatorial style.

The Daily News says:—No doubt the present Government came into power with great promises on its own part and great expectations on the part of the nation. Sir Stafford Northcote points to the non-fulfilment of these promises, and asks what have the Government done to redeem them. He is, however, all the while conscious that the obstacles with which everybody is familiar which have stood in the way are in fair process of removal; and he anticipates the speedy production of a series of measures which he describes as "violently Radical." The Government have done so little, chiefly because the forms of Parliament give a minority power to dispossess and disfranchise the majority, and the removal of this obstacle is the first condition of the performance of the legislative pledges which the Government gave and the nation accepted and sanctioned. The Egyptian policy of the Government necessarily occupied a considerable place in Sir Stafford Northcote's remarks at the meeting in St. Andrew's Hall in the evening. The question is a difficult one for the Conservative leader. In whatever way the Government was drawn into a war which even those who felt it necessary regarded with reluctance and regret, the conduct of the short and successful campaign has given great satisfaction to the country. Sir Stafford Northcote thinks that the Government had won great popularity by their Egyptian policy; but he anticipates that when it comes to be discussed, and its consequences show themselves a great reaction will take place. This danger waits no doubt on all such movements as that which has occupied the attention of the country for the past three months. The Government, which has shown, in spite of assertions which Conservative orators have come to believe as axioms, that it can successfully make war when it regards as a necessary occasion arises, has now to show that it can make peace. Sir Stafford Northcote will take but little advantage from mere retrospect. The question how the war arose is of mere historic interest: the pressing fact of the hour is that as its first result we have got Egypt on our hands, and must find out to dispose of it. It is now generally admitted that the difficulties which the war has left behind it are as great as those which it was intended to solve.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

Sir Stafford Northcote attended a conference of the National Union of Conservative Associations for Scotland, in Glasgow, on Wednesday afternoon, and on behalf of himself and Lord Salisbury acknowledged the great assistance which such organisations rendered in recovering the ground lost at the General Election. He desired to see established an organisation that would diffuse true political information and advice, in order to counteract the misrepresentations and action of unscrupulous Radicals. Although British arms had been triumphant in Egypt, and the Government had obtained popularity thereby, he predicted a reaction when their Egyptian policy came to be discussed. The right hon. Baronet gave some practical advice to Conservatives, especially urging upon them unity and co-operation in preparing for the next General Election:—

In the evening Sir Stafford Northcote addressed a crowded Conservative meeting in the St. Andrew's Hall, the largest in Glasgow. A great part of the area was set aside for ladies, an arrangement which was the first of the kind at any political gathering in Glasgow. The right hon. gentleman was accompanied to the platform by the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Dalkeith, the Earl of Glasgow, Lord Balfour, Sir Archibald Campbell, Sir Graham Montgomery, Sir Wyndham Anstruther, Mr. Campbell, M.P., Mr. Charles Dalrymple, M.P., Sir John C. Dalrymple Hay, M.P., Mr. Archibald Orr-Ewing, M.P., and others. Sir Archibald C. Campbell was called to the chair, and in a few sentences introduced the Conservative leader.

Sir Stafford Northcote, on rising, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He said he felt a glow of gratitude when he saw those who assembled before him that night, and he only trusted and prayed that it would be in his power to express to the meeting that good gratification. Lord Salisbury and himself were charged with the conduct of the Parliamentary business of the Opposition in both Houses, and they had much to do for ladies, an arrangement which was the first of the kind at any political gathering in Glasgow. The right hon. gentleman was accompanied to the platform by the Duke of Montrose, the Earl of Dalkeith, the Earl of Glasgow, Lord Balfour, Sir Archibald Campbell, Sir Graham Montgomery, Sir Wyndham Anstruther, Mr. Campbell, M.P., Mr. Charles Dalrymple, M.P., Sir John C. Dalrymple Hay, M.P., Mr. Archibald Orr-Ewing, M.P., and others. Sir Archibald C. Campbell was called to the chair, and in a few sentences introduced the Conservative leader.

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sufferers if anything were to happen to shake the power which had been preserved amongst them; and they must bear in mind that in this action in Egypt they had to consider the interests of India and of the connection between this island and its great dependency there. It was not only of the highest importance that that communication should be maintained, but also the great force of opinion which enabled them to rule that mighty mass of people should not be weakened. (Cheers.) He knew they heard it said there was the greatest difference in the world between the Liberal Government and the War and the Conservative war. The Conservative Government were those of annexation, and those of the Liberals were of all the seven virtues. (Laughter.) They might easily give names. It was just as easy to say the recent war had been a bondholders' war as to say that the last Conservative war was an annexation war. It was just as fair with regard to the one as to the other. The war in which the Government had been engaged was not a bondholders' war, and equally did he repudiate on the part of the late Government the charge that the wars they were unfortunately obliged to undertake were wars of annexation. (Cheers.) The result of all this policy in Egypt, taken as a whole, was this—they had succeeded in getting into that country now the very state of things which their policy from the first was directed to avoid. They had opened up many questions which could not be settled, and it lay with the Government what policy they now intended to pursue. Then they might take for granted it was not a case in which they could go back simply to the state of things immediately before the troubles in Egypt began. He did not believe that could be done in any department of human affairs. He did not believe when any great action had taken place could go back to where they were before. Therefore it was of the highest importance they should take counsel together, and that the Government should treat them with confidence, frankness, and candour, and tell them what was then really aimed at, and what they expected to accomplish in Egypt. (Cheers.) It would not do to put them into a bind by telling the Government by opening their mouths shutting their eyes, and saying they would take what the Government were good enough to put in them. (Laughter.) Many people had so implicit a confidence in the Prime Minister that they could trust him in everything. (Laughter.) Mr. Gladstone, with all his powers of expression and eloquence, and with all the remarkable character he possessed, had acquired one very fatal habit, and had kept it all through his life, and that was to put himself in untenable positions, and then have to retire from them. (Laughter.) That was very bad as regards the individual himself, but it was worse when he had put the country in an untenable position. They who represented the Opposition were especially anxious to cross-examine and to understand all the circumstances. There were reasons why they should have questions indeed with regard to what was coming next. Although there was great glory in the newspapers, the speeches made by the junior members of the Government, yet he believed it was the case that in many quarters there was a good deal of secret and underground dissatisfaction in the Liberal party as to the position the leaders had taken up. (Hear, hear.) The Government had failed, and remarkably failed, as a body in performing that which the constituents of the country expected them to perform when they placed them in office. Where were the great things which they promised? 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EVENING EDITION.

Head Office: - PARIS, NO. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices: - LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,990.—FOUNDED 1814.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

PARIS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1882.

TERMS: PARIS.—A single journal, 8 sous ; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 25fr.

FRANCE.—A single journal, 9 sous ; 1 month, 11fr.

3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; 1 year, 120fr.

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NICE:—15, Quai Massena.

Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 5-6, 1882.

IDEALS OF PATRIOTISM.

Glasgow is a Liberal stronghold in the most Liberal part of the United Kingdom, but with a creditable disregard for party considerations, its Municipality has been doing honour to the leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons. Sir Stafford Northcote was admitted on Thursday to the freedom of the city, with a cordial welcome from men on both sides in politics, though on the previous night he had delivered himself, in St. Andrew's Hall, of an unusually stirring appeal to the Toryism of Scotland. It is one of the most satisfactory characteristics of public life in this country that, however high party passions may run, the intellectual and moral qualities of statesmen are cordially recognized by foes as well as friends. Few will be found to deny that Sir Stafford Northcote deserves the compliment paid him by the Corporation of Glasgow. His abilities, if not dazzling, are solid; his kindness and his good temper have won him universal regard. There have been many leaders of his party more remarkable for courage and craft, for eloquence and impressive power, but none has ever made fewer enemies or been esteemed more incapable of anything unworthy. Long public service in many laborious offices or in the cold shade of Opposition has placed the Conservative leader among the men of whose work and worth, without distinction of party views or objects, the country is proud to record its appreciation. The freedom of the city of Glasgow is one among these records. Sir Stafford Northcote, in the natural expansion of his gratitude for the honour done to him, perhaps exalted the dignity a little too boldly, although he is apparently so unversed in the elementary arts of local flattery that he was unable to put "Britain" in the place of "England" when talking to Scotchmen of their country. Baile Nicol Jarvie himself would have been satisfied at Sir Stafford Northcote's estimate of his new citizenship. But even the inevitable exaggerations of the occasion were turned to good account in Sir Stafford Northcote's speech. It is an acute and just remark that the traditional patriotism of Englishmen—or rather, we should say, of "Britons"—is rooted in the idea of home, and that having its centre in some single spot it expands and embraces the whole island. In this it differs essentially from other and alien forms of national pride. There are peoples whose patriotism centres in a grand ideal conception, too large and vague to be realized by the simplicity of uncultivated minds. The Frenchman, the Russian, the citizen of the United States contemplate the greatness of their country as a whole, and rarely think of any one part of it as dearer and more precious than another. In one case the centralization of intellectual and political activity, in another the monotonous level of a society overshadowed by a despotism, in another the instability of social relations and the feverish whirl of work, are inconsistent with a national love of country taking root in and spreading out from home. This, the healthiest and the most enduring form of patriotism, is, no doubt, that with which we have been most familiar, and which we rightly prize most highly. But, in spite of Sir Stafford Northcote's genial and optimistic view of the subject, it may be doubted whether the feeling has not been weakened here by influences resembling those which have interfered with its growth elsewhere. Society in these countries has been profoundly changed, during the past quarter of a century, in part by a centralizing tendency distantly resembling that at work in France since the close of the Middle Ages, and in part by the organization of industry and commerce, with easy and rapid movements as natural demands dictated in a manner unsurpassed only in the United States. Such changes are inevitable as civilization advances, but it is clear that they tend to weaken the hold which the idea of home has upon the modern mind. It is, therefore, to be expected that the patriotic spirit which is rooted, as Sir Stafford Northcote urges, in the idea of home should be impoverished and daunted, unless it be reinforced by an ideal of national greatness. Unfortunately, the teaching of a certain school of politicians is directed to the disengagement of the national character. It is thought to be a sign of enlightenment to regard every act of one's own country with suspicion and to rebuke all demonstrations of pride in national successes. To invent apologies for rivals or enemies is an occupation in which our ancestors would have found no great delight; still less would they have rejoiced in the niggardly and carpings criticism upon national policy which is now to be expected whatever party may be in power. Sir Stafford Northcote himself is not entirely free from reproach in this regard, although he strives to be fair and exhorts his followers never to place their party above their country. It has become, however, an ordinary proceeding to arraign the policy of the State, when it has been guided by political opponents, though what has been done may be plainly irreprovable and the determination to make out a Government in the wrong at any cost must, if successful, bring injury or discredit upon the nation.—Times.

The Daily News cannot honestly say that Sir Stafford Northcote, so far as his speech on Thursday was concerned,

made any valuable return for the compliment paid him. He indulged in a dissertation upon patriotism, which he assured his hearers was in a special degree a Glasgow sentiment. It was strong in England, stronger in Scotland, and strongest of all in Glasgow. British patriotism, Sir Stafford Northcote insisted, is of a character unknown elsewhere. It consists in an attachment to one's native place. We will not say that the patriotic sentiment which attaches itself to Glasgow must be very strong indeed. In other countries, Sir Stafford Northcote urged, men do not care for their homes and native places in the narrower sense. Their regard is only for the country at large. Sir Stafford Northcote selected as an instance the United States. If there is any country in which local patriotism exists we should have been inclined to say that the United States were that country. The organisation of the Government involves it and fosters it. It will be new to Americans to learn that a Pennsylvanian, or a Virginian, or a Massachusetts man has no pride in Pennsylvania, or Virginia, or Massachusetts, but only in the United States. As to the Scotch love of home, an ill-natured person might say—"ill-natured persons have said—that it is a feeling which is very frequently cherished at a distance from home, and flourishes in conformity with the principle that 'absence makes the heart grow fonder.' But it would be hard to make the Scotch people responsible for Sir Stafford Northcote's singular doctrine. The love of home is a human sentiment, and is not confined to Glasgow, or Scotland, or Great Britain.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

Any tribunal that is to try Arabi must begin by regarding the witnesses against him with at least as much suspicion as it regards Arabi himself. Men who are down but find few friends in any country. In the East they are treated as wounded animals are treated by their kind. They are to be abandoned, possibly to be worried and made away with. It is hardly likely that Arabi was so confident of victory as to imperil his future in case of defeat by acts of vandalism and murder. He would, moreover, hardly have permitted himself to be made prisoner had he been conscious of guilt that must necessarily involve the sternest justice against him. Suppose he had succeeded, he would have been another Mahomet in the eyes of his coreligionists; another Garibaldi, at least, in the estimation of the world at large. He might yet have been welcomed at the Crystal Palace, or received a civic sword from the Corporation of London. He might even have dined with the English Prime Minister. We all know it and what is the use of disguising it? His views clashed with our views, his interests with our interests, and we brushed him out of the way. Any other account of the matter is mere pretence. If he was not a national hero, why are we in any difficulty in Egypt at the present moment? Why are we forced to leave ten thousand English troops in the country, and why are people suggesting that Baker Pacha should have an army of Indians, of Maltese, of Malays, of we know not whom, but any race so they are not Egyptians? They are not to be trusted. Why not? Because they loved Arabi, and love him still. To execute a man who has wielded such power, and who would wield it again to-morrow if we only gave him the chance, would be an act of atrocity unsurpassed in the history of insurrections and their suppressions. If he really is guilty of ordering, or of connivance with, massacre, let him suffer what penalty is considered fitting. But there must be no mistake about his guilt, and no uncertainty concerning the validity of the evidence. He must have the benefit of every doubt. England cannot afford to have it said that it ordered or permitted the execution of a man who commanded an army in the field against her, unless overwhelming testimony can be adduced that he signified his command by acts of private atrocity.—Standard.

CURATES AND LAWN TENNIS.

At the Church Congress the Rev. E. G. Donoghue confessed that "average unmarried curate found his lot pleasant enough during the earlier years of his ministry," adding that "three out of four parishes stipulated for lawn tennis and good society." And yet again he averred that the "ablest men went into the scholastic and literary professions." From which it may be inferred that, taken altogether, the curate's lot is not an unhappy one. More than one of the reverend participants in the discussion spoke of the hard fate which follows the unbefriended clergy as being mitigated by lawn tennis. The Rev. Mr. Gedge, among others, pointed out that not only was the curate received as "a gentleman," but that he "played lawn tennis," further declaring that in his opinion "he ought to do so with the poor children as well as the ladies." That is a subject which should be taken by itself at another meeting of the Church Congress. The question would look well on the agenda paper: "Ought curates to play at lawn tennis only with the ladies of the parish, or with the parishioners generally, including the poor children of the locality?" Apparently it is not every curate who cares to play the game, or, loving the pretty and lady-like pastime, is ready to accept it in lieu of the chances of preferment and the privilege of hearing before the upper circles. The Reverend Mr. Hadden, President of the Curates' Alliance, protested "against curates being condemned to preach to maid-servants only." Surely that is a mistake on the part of the Reverend Mr. Hadden. His protestos out of place. He is tilting at windmills. If it were the fact that curates preached to maid-servants, and to maid-servants only, they would be well employed; but this is not the general impression among mistresses that a considerable amount of sound preaching would materially benefit young persons in that rank of life. In these observations, be it understood, no shadow of disrespect is intended to be cast upon a body of gentlemen who are entitled to our veneration and esteem. Curates perform a great deal of the best work done in connection with the Church. They comfort the sick and help the poor. Men frequently of solid education and great natural refinement, their lives are passed amid uncongenial surroundings, in obscure parishes, far removed from scenes of enlightenment. Aware of these facts, their warmest friends and admirers cannot but regret the tone taken up by some of the champions of their

cause at the Church Congress. It is much more ridiculous to represent them as preaching only to maid-servants than it is blameworthy to point out the unwisdom of exaggerated sympathy. How can they possibly benefit by impractical advice to take up with callings in which there is little, if any, opening for outsiders? On the other hand, no one blames them for desiring to get on in the world. It is the pardonable ambition of every curate to become a bishop. But the attainment of lawn sleeves does not necessarily involve a course of lawn tennis.—Daily Telegraph.

THE CASE OF MR. GREEN.

The Miles Platting case has at last entered upon a new phase, and the history of that unfortunate and perplexing complication has been advanced one step further toward a final solution. For two months past, ever since the early part of August, the benefit in question has been in effect void.

The decree of inhibition against Mr. Green pronounced three years ago, had the legal effect of vacating the living. Against this year, as against the last, the result was produced by a lapse of time, it became a self-evident fact that both the reason and the excuse for keeping that gentleman in prison had vanished. Why, therefore, it has been generally asked, was he not forthwith released? The answer seems to be found in a hitch which occurred somewhere in the ecclesiastical courts, and which prevented the official notification of facts, which were known to all, from reaching the several parties having authority in the matter. The archiepiscopal registry either did not receive or did not transmit to the Episcopal Office at Manchester this necessary information, and the occupant of that see could not, as he was advised, assume that the benefice was really vacant. But the Bishop of Manchester was not a person who could be tied down by hard and fast rules of official etiquette, or confined in the walls of red tape. He had, however, taken a common sense, though perhaps informal, view of his rights and duties in the matter, and has accepted as sufficient notice the "common notoriety" of the fact that Mr. Green is no longer a benevolent clergyman. Acting upon this, he has written to the patron of the living, officially informing him that it is vacant; and in his letter has fully explained all his motives, as well as the position of the affair. It remains now to see whether after this very practical step has been taken by the Bishop of the diocese, there will be any further delay in releasing Mr. Green. It is known that the Archbishop of Canterbury, long before this last event occurred, made an appeal to the Prime Minister to release the prisoner. That appeal was disregarded, but there is now a much more potent reason why this course should be immediately taken.

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us—
 Se we oursels as ither sees us.
(Loud cheers.) If only I could see myself in the light in which you, my lord, have been so kind as to place me, I can assure you my position would be a happier one to deal with. I have to thank you for the great and highly-valued honour which you have bestowed upon me. I can assure you that I am not insensible to its value. The patriotism which endears us to our own homes and to our own native place. (Cheers.) It is because we love our own homes, and all the associations of our own homes, that we expand outwards towards the rest of the country and to the rest of the world. It is on that account, I suppose, that England, Ireland, and the British Empire have attained the greatness and happiness which possess—(cheers)—and this I know is that the feeling of love for your own community, which has prevailed so strongly from past times in Glasgow, has enabled you to develop this great community in a marvellous manner, and enabled you, under all changes with all different forms of enterprise that might present themselves to you, under difficulties against rivalry, sometimes having to abandon one attempt, and always ready to turn to another, by heartily, cordial goodwill and the energy of your citizens, to gain and to maintain the high place which you hold amongst the cities of the empire. (Cheers.) Well, we hear sometimes that the greatness of Britain, the greatness of this island, is on the wane, and that the time is coming when that greatness will pass to other countries, and we are told of the rapid development of cities in the far West, and of the extraordinary growth of city life where, but a few years ago there was nothing but the wilderness. Well, those are sentiments which sometimes appeal to, or, at all events, make uneasy a great many of our gloomy compatriots. But I believe that the sentiment with which you regard such opposition and such rivalry as that is like the sentiment with which the Scottish colonel is said to have addressed his men when in the former expedition—the Abercromby expedition—to Egypt, when his men came within sight of the Pyramids, and were very much excited by the spectacle. All he said to them was: 'Keep step, my lads, and don't be staring at those great mountains of stone as if you had never seen Ben Nevis'—(great laughter and cheers)—and I, for my part, when I heard that, I think there is a great deal in both, and I believe that as the Clyde has made Glasgow, or that Glasgow has made the Clyde; but I think there is a great deal in both, and I believe that as the Clyde has by its great natural advantages originally attracted those who had planned their city upon its banks, the energy of the citizens has improved the river and developed its resources in a marvellous manner. My first visit to Glasgow was at the time when you were bringing in the waters of Loch Katrine into the city, and since then I have more than once had occasion to come here, and upon every occasion I have seen great and progressive improvements. I believe that the career upon which you have so long been distinguishing yourself is yet far from being closed, and that long after our time will find its place in the history of the world.

The procession, which had been delayed by the usual prayer and blessing in the Mosque. The departure of the caravan was announced by the thunder of the guns of the citadel. The procession was headed by detachments from the Indian Regiments, infantry and cavalry, all the Mussulmans in these corps being in full uniform. Their martial air and proud bearing were in strong contrast to the motley hordes of ill-favoured fanatics who formed the immediate cortège of the sacred offering. The route lay through the narrow and densely crowded streets of the native quarter, and two hours were spent in almost fighting a passage to the station, where, amidst repeated salvos of artillery, the gifts of the Khedive to the Holy Shrine were finally packed into a gaily-decorated truck for conveyance to Suez, whence they will be shipped direct to Djiddah. General the Egyptian troops by the Desert route, to the unsettled state of the Bedouins, who are a terror to the country districts. At the station was a detachment of Turkish Guards in the Khedive's service, and while waiting for the train some of them whilst away the time by relating tales of the insults and danger to which they had been subjected at the hands of the Egyptian soldiery during the rebellion, frankly owning that though they were brother Mahomedans they were more hated than even the English. The attitude of the population was to-day more friendly than ever it has been. The people indeed, were, in many cases, loud in the expression of their surprise and satisfaction at the honour of the Ghiaours had done to the religion of the Poor. The presence of Mahomedan soldiers under our flag has, itself, a considerable effect, and the fact that England has in India a large Mahomedan population, living contentedly under her rule and loyally serving her in war, is beginning to be talked about in the bazaars. The honour paid to the sacred procession to-day is likely to lessen the religious rancour, and to counteract the efforts of those who represent us as the enemies of Islam. To-day Arabi Pacha and other State prisoners were removed to the Central Egyptian Prison. A British guard has been posted outside.

It was now almost settled that Sir Garnet Wolseley will sail for England on the 21st instant.

THE CONVARS OUTDOORS.

The famous conjuror Hermann has arrived in Paris from Vienna, after a sojourn of six months in South America. During a performance at the house of the Governor of Monte Video, Hermann determined to mystify three half savage Patagonians who were present, and whom he dared not approach. He stupefied the first by taking an orange from his nose, he astonished the second by producing a series of pectorals from his hair, but the third seemed overpowered with terror as he extricated from his nose a living rat. Uttering a cry of fright, the Patagonians withdrew, and the company congratulated Hermann upon his success. While receiving their congratulations he suddenly discovered that his watch was gone, and that his chain had gone with it. His purse too, had disappeared, and the thief had also appropriated his eyeglasses and his pocket-handkerchief. An hour afterwards the chief of the Patagonians returned, bringing the missing articles. The savage from whose nose Hermann had extracted the rat had emptied the conjuror's pockets at the moment he was pretending to be overcome with terror at the unexpected apparition of the rat from the tip of his nose.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

Sir Stafford Northcote terminated his engagement in Glasgow on Tuesday, when he was presented with the freedom of the city, and was afterwards entertained at luncheon by the Corporation. The ceremony of presenting the freedom took place in the City Hall. Between 2,000 and 3,000 were present to witness it. Amongst other gentlemen on the platform were the Earl of Galloway, Sir Archibald Campbell, Sir E. Colenso, M.P., Sir John Hay, M.P., Dr. Stevenson, M.P., A. O. Wilson, M.P., J. J. A. Campbell, M.P., Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, etc. Dr. Marwick, the town clerk, read the minute of the Town Council conferring the freedom of the city upon Sir Stafford; and the Hon. John Ure, Lord Provost of Glasgow, afterwards delivered a congratulatory address, presenting the ticket of freedom, enclosed in a gold casket, to the right hon. gentleman.

Sir Stafford Northcote, who was received with prolonged cheers, in reply said: My Lord Provost, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen—As I rise at this moment to return thanks to the Lord Provost of this city, and to those who have conferred upon me the honour which they have deserved, I am irresistibly reminded of a little anecdote which used to be told of the great Edmund Burke. When speaking upon one occasion, or essaying to speak, before an audience in Glasgow, he probably, for the first time in his life, failed to express himself because, as he said, he was overcome by the nature of the learned audience which he was addressing. (Cheers and laughter.) If Mr. Burke felt himself unable to speak before the University of Glasgow, how can I speak properly upon such an occasion as this before the assembly which I have now the honour of addressing. I could not but feel, during the address to which we have listened on the part of the Lord Provost, that while I was on one hand giving you my advice and encouragement, and making you sensible of the value of communion with herself, then separation from her is not only justifiable but necessary, but not otherwise. In conclusion, the bishop said that many things around us betoken the nearness of a great outbreak of anti-Christianism against the Church of God and against civil society. These were not days for strife among Christians, but for the unity of all in one true faith. To our Roman brethren he said, "Be Catholics, not in name only, but in deed; withdraw all unscriptural and anti-Catholic terms of communion by which you have separated us from you; be content with the Catholic faith as it was preached by Christ and his holy Apostles—the Church of saints and martyrs—and to its doctrines and discipline. Then Rome will be powerless against you. And lastly, to his brethren of the Church of England, let him say, "Be more thankful to God than some of you are for the inestimable blessings of the Church of England and of her Reformation. Try to understand her better, and you will love her more."

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MORNING EDITION.

Head Office:—PARIS, NO. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Office:—LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,991.—FOUNDED 1814.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

TERMS: PARIS.—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 25fr.

FRANCE.—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr.; 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; 1 year, 120fr.

EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES.—A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr.

INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES.—21 12s. 6d.; £3 0s. 6d.; £5 0s.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted directly to *Galignani* on the part of PARIS, or by a *Post-office Order* to be presented at the *bureau de poste* in Europe and the United States of America; also through the *Messengers*, Booksellers, and Booksellers.

LONDON:—*Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of Galignani's Messenger.* 168, Strand; also by G. STREET, 30, Cornhill; BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry; SMITH AND SON, 188, St. PAUL'S, COVENT GARDEN; MARSHAL General Post-office, 1, L. May, and C. Finch-lane; PICcadilly; DELZY, DAVIES AND CO., Finch-lane; NICE—15, Quai Massena.

PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1882.

Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 7—8, 1882.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN NORTH AFRICA.

The *Times* doubts if the foreign colonies in the Regency of Tunis are not premature in their alarmed assumption that their capitulations are on the eve of unconditional surrender. Foreign States will not surrender judicial independence for their subjects without evidence that France is in a position to supply at once an adequate substitute. They will not consent to abdicate important guarantees against narrow-minded commercial exclusiveness without a sufficient recompense. The British Foreign Office may be trusted to meet in the friendliest spirit any French overtures for modifications in Anglo-Tunisian relations of a nature to facilitate French administration. At the same time, the North African question, in its Anglo-Egyptian and Franco-Tunisian aspects, is one which makes it impracticable to settle this matter of the capitulations without some reference to British and French relations in Egypt. France regards its troubles in regulating the affairs of Tunis as heightened by the independent claims of other States upon the Regency. French statesmen ought to be the ready to sympathise with British perplexities in regulating Egyptian affairs, and to leave to England at least the field free to do its work in the best way it can after its own method. No barter is possible or would be lawful by way of a surrender of the just and necessary rights of Englishmen in Tunis in return for French concessions in Egypt. An English Government would neither sacrifice valuable rights of its subjects in one quarter, nor accept payment for the sacrifice by a corresponding sacrifice of the rights of foreign subjects in another. What is both lawful and possible is a disposition in both nations to view one another's dilemmas sympathetically and to interpret one another's intentions benevolently.

The *Standard* points to Tunis as a field for the influence and activity of French energies in Africa. She has an interesting task to perform there, as we also have a task to perform in Egypt. One is quite enough for us. One should be quite enough for her. French people think that Prince Bismarck meant England and France to quarrel. Then let us not quarrel. But we should inevitably fall out if we were both in Tunis or both in Egypt. An alliance that is based upon a division of duties is the safest. Speculation has been busy during the past few days finding motives for the resuscitation of the Tunisian question at this particular juncture. There are those who affect to see in the fresh efforts that are being made to secure the abolition of the capitulations in Tunis the basis of an arrangement between England and France in regard to the future of Egypt. No doubt the position of the French in their new protectorate is far from being satisfactory to themselves; and, in order to enlarge their authority there, they might, perhaps, be willing to make some sacrifice of the pretensions they have put forward in the past in connection with the dominions of the Khedive. The *Standard* does not pretend to any special knowledge of these matters; but it feels convinced that whatever views our own Government may entertain respecting the future administration of Egypt, they will not embrace a bargaining either with France or any other Power that might prove prejudicial to our interests in other parts of the world.

INCREASE IN THE BURDENS OF PARLIAMENT.

The *Economist* says:—The internal development of the country has brought with it an accession to the cares and burdens of Parliament, to which no other era in our history affords any parallel. The population of the United Kingdom rose from 24,400,000 in 1831, to 35,250,000 in 1881—an increase which is not very far short of 50 per cent. —

In two directions especially—that of sanitary improvement and that of popular education—it may almost be said to have created new wants, which hardly existed fifty years ago. We have seen the growth of a more exacting standard of social life, and a constant increase in the demands of philanthropists and reformers for the direct intervention of the State. The growth of the national expenditure in fifty years from £52,000,000 to £85,000,000 affords some measure both of the new wants which have had to be provided for, and of the greater elaboration of the machinery of government. The last thirty years have witnessed a revolution, which is not yet complete, if not in the art at least in the appliances of war, and in the methods of national defence. The discoveries of science have opened out new means of communication, set on foot new industries, and led in every direction to the construction of new public works. Hence has arisen the need for an immense mass both of general and special legislation, much of which is never heard of except by the parties directly interested, but which under our present arrangements absorbs a large proportion of the time of Parliament.

BAKER PACHA'S PROPOSALS.

The *Spectator* disapproves of Baker Pacha's proposals for the reorganization of the Egyptian army. Even if the plan were safe, such a procedure would be monstrous,

contrary in its very essence to every profession we have been putting forward to the world:—

The *Spectator* cannot believe that it will be sanctioned by the Government. What, then, is the alternative? Clearly, that the Egyptian conscription should be maintained; that it should be revised until it becomes lenient, just, and vivifying, as it might become; and that the conscripts should be commanded for a time by a new corps of officers, including Egyptians, specially chosen for the purpose.

The absurd distinction between soldiers and gendarmerie should be abandoned, and the well-disciplined, well-commanded, and comparatively cheap native a my employer for all purposes in which military force is required. In the centre of the army, to provide against sudden émeutes and ensure discipline, exactly as we do in a Queen's ship with marine, should stand the body of artillerymen, exclusively European, kept apart from the people in their villages, and responsible either to Great Britain, or, if that is impossible, to a commandant removable upon British representation. The artillery need not exceed 1,200 men at the outside, armed with the Indian light steel guns, and travelling as rapidly as cavalry. Egypt would then have an ample sufficient force, a police which could be shot for oppression, and all the military training which her people now obtain, and which, though they now, from a long tradition of oppression, dislike and dread it, is essential to their development as a self-governing people.

THE FRENCH EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

The *Nineteenth Century* for October contains an exhaustive paper on this subject from the pen of the Abbé Martin. Referring to the remark of an eminent Englishman now dead, that the mission of France appeared to be one of experimentalising for the benefit of other nations, the Abbé insists that this is a half truth. France experimentalises, but not from any principle of disinterestedness or self-sacrifice. Neither the healthy progress of education, nor any other real advantage to be conferred on the bulk of the population, would necessitate the violent changes now set on foot. It is to gratify the passions and to appear the champion of the advanced party in the State that this radical evolution in our educational system has been brought about—a evolution which is the natural outcome of our present political situation, and which certainly does not exhibit France in any expected point of view. It may be said, therefore, that philosophers, politicians, and thinkers in general own a larger debt of gratitude to France than to almost any other country in the world, for in her they see exemplified the fate which awaits a great and gifted nation when it has been so unfortunate as to break with all the healthy traditions of the past. He then insists that "the chief danger—the shoal on which nearly all the best and most earnest minds are wrecked—is party spirit. Thanks to the influence of centralisation, education is saturated with party spirit. It has been so in France for the past century, and it continues to be so at the present moment," and this is the inevitable peril of centralisation, for under certain circumstances it places power in the hands of a minister, and all but irresponsible power to use it. As for religion, "the one foundation-stone essential to the educational fabric," wherever religious unity has given place to every variety of belief and unbelief it is obvious that no middle course is open to State-supported schools, between accepting all and rejecting all." To accept all is, manifestly, out of the question. The next move that can be done is to leave each parent to instruct his children, or to procure instruction for them in the religion in which he himself prefers. The problem is a simple one, but the solution is accompanied by many practical difficulties. We see, therefore, that State schools, such as have existed in France during the last hundred years, must eventually become laicised, or as the English term it, secularised." M. Martin then deals with one of the most serious objections to the centralised system of State-supported schools as at present existing in France—that it takes all the responsibility from the shoulders of those who are in duty bound to bear it, in order to place it in the hands of others, who are little competent to sustain the burden. "The duty of the State is to refrain from rashly assuming these responsibilities, with which it is only concerned to the extent of facilitating the task for those who are bound to accomplish it. When the State poaches on their ground, the results are, generally speaking, most disastrous to the nation at large." To sum up, M. Martin contends that there are three inherent defects in the system: First, a dead level of uniformity, which brings about, second, a decline of intellectual power, and, third, a weakness of the moral fibre of the national character. The first of these is the rock upon which all centralised systems suffer shipwreck. Sailing out from the principle that all men are equal, an attempt is made to impose the same duties and confer the same rights upon all without distinction. "Can anything," says the writer, "be more absurd than the attempt to educate children of every class and every degree of intelligence, on precisely the same plan?" It would be almost as reasonable to insist upon their all wearing clothes of the same cut, or shoes of the same size. It is only in Utica that such ideas can be carried out; but under a centralised government, Topianism is allowed to run riot." With regard to the second point, he believes that "deprived of the stimulus created by the rivalry of the free schools, disturbed by perpetual changes in the teaching staff, or alterations in the rules, and stifled under the dead-weight of uniformity, the State-supported schools will see their intellectual standard gradually but inevitably lowered." The evil effects of centralisation on the character of the people are shown, M. Martin contends, in the want of "backbone," which, unfortunately, distinguishes France among the nations—that combination of mental and moral strength which is seen in men who respect the rights of others, who maintain their own self-respect." Should we maintain this, he says, in embryo, these State-supported graticles, secular and compulsory educational letters, for another half-century, should sit for that space of time, subject to see the teaching of her children steeped in unbelief, biased by party spirit, and eaten through and through by the cancer of uniformity; should the sight of all these evils fail to rouse her to shake herself free, and to replace this sterile and unnatural system by one more natural and more productive, then indeed we may look for a great moral and intellectual downfall in the land." Let us hope," says the Abbé, in conclusion, "that England will leave her school system untouched, and, above all, that she will retain her school managers; that she will not meddle with her denominational schools, and that the board schools introduced in 1870 will not usurp a larger educational sphere than they at present occupy. England has not yet pledged herself to enter upon the perilous path now being trodden by Continental nations; but she has reached the slippery descent which leads to it. May she be warned in time to stop short while it is yet in her power to do so, before she has made another step in the direction of State-supported, centralised education! When the Education Act was passed, in 1870, the promoters of the bill asserted that their intention was to supplement, not to supersede, voluntary efforts. Yet, during the last ten years, many denominational schools have been suppressed and their place has been filled by board schools. Let the English people, then, be upon their guard, and pause before it is too late."

THE BATTLE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR.

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S DESPATCH.

Cairo, September 16, giving an account of the battle at Tel-el-Kebir was published on Friday night in a Supplement to the *London Gazette*. Sir Garnet says:—

The enemy's position was a strong one: there was no cover of any kind in the desert between my camp at Kassassin and the enemy's works north of the Canal. These works extended from a point on the Canal 1½ miles to the railway station of Tel-el-Kebir for a distance, almost due south, of about 3½ miles. The general character of the ground which forms the northern boundary of the valley through which the Ismailia Canal and railway run is that of gently undulating and rounded slopes, which rise gradually to a fine open plateau, from ninety to one hundred feet above the valley. The southern extremity of this plateau is about a mile from the railway, and is nearly parallel to it. To have marched over this plateau upon the enemy's position by daylight, our troops would have had to advance over a glacial-like slope in full view of the enemy, and under fire of his well-served artillery, for about five miles. Such an operation would have entailed enormous losses from an enemy with men and guns well protected by entrenchments from any artillery fire we could have brought to bear upon them. To have turned the enemy's position either by the right or left was an operation that would have entailed a very wide turning movement and therefore a long, difficult, and fatiguing march, and what is of more importance, it would not have accomplished the object I had in view—namely, to grapple with the enemy at such close quarters that he should not be able to shake himself free from our clutches except by a general fight of all his army. I wished to make the battle a final one; whereas a wide turning movement would probably have only forced him to retreat, and would have left him free to have moved his troops in good order to some other position further back. My desire was to fight him decisively where he was, in the open desert, before he had time to take up fresh positions more difficult of access in the cultivated rear. That cultivate rear, I might add, is perfectly passable by regular army, being a rapid road and cut up in every direction by deep canals.

After describing his dispositions for the battle, and the night march of the troops over the desert, when they had to direct their course by the stars, Sir Garnet Wolseley states that the leading brigades of each division both reached the enemy's works within a couple of minutes of one another. The enemy were completely surprised, and it was not until one or two of their advanced sentries fired their rifles that they realized our close proximity to their works. These were, however, very quickly lined with their infantry, who opened a deafening musketry fire, and their guns came into action immediately. Our troops advanced steadily without firing a shot, in obedience to the orders they had received; and when close to the works went straight for them, charging with a ringing cheer. Major-General Graham reports:—"The steadiness of the advance of the 2nd Brigade under what appeared to be an utterly overwhelming fire of musketry and artillery will remain a proud remembrance, between accepting all and rejecting all." To accept all is, manifestly, out of the question. The next move that can be done is to leave each parent to instruct his children, or to procure instruction for them in the religion in which he himself prefers. The problem is a simple one, but the solution is accompanied by many practical difficulties. We see, therefore, that State schools, such as have existed in France during the last hundred years, must eventually become laicised, or as the English term it, secularised." M. 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of Tel-el-Kebir. After describing the advance of the guns through the darkness and the opening of fire by the enemy in the early morning, when the guns halted for a time amid a shower of bullets and shells whistling overhead and cutting up the ground in every direction, the letter continues:—"After ten minutes or so of this, during which the other batteries went off to the right and left, we advanced alone, when all of a sudden the firing slackened and the smoke lifted, and we saw a long line of entrenchments in the dim light about 200 yards ahead. We could see that the Highlanders had stormed the line and were standing on the parapet shooting at the enemy, who were bolting down the ditches and away over the plain in every direction. The guns were then galloped towards the parapet; but the first struck and was disabled. The others were, however, got over the gap:—"When we got over we found the enemy bolting in every direction across the plain in front; but they were pegging away hard at us from lines to our left front. After giving them a few rounds they began to run, so we galloped after them, coming into action every 300 or 400 yards. It was a most exciting cheval, as we were quite by ourselves, going down one side of a long line of entrenchments, which we were able to gallop round, and cut up in every direction by deep canals.

After describing his dispositions for the battle, and the night march of the troops over the desert, when they had to direct their course by the stars, Sir Garnet Wolseley states that the leading brigades of each division both reached the enemy's works within a couple of minutes of one another. The enemy were completely surprised, and it was not until one or two of their advanced sentries fired their rifles that they realized our close proximity to their works. These were, however, very quickly lined with their infantry, who opened a deafening musketry fire, and their guns came into action immediately. Our troops advanced steadily without firing a shot, in obedience to the orders they had received; and when close to the works went straight for them, charging with a ringing cheer. Major-General Graham reports:—"The steadiness of the advance of the 2nd Brigade under what appeared to be an utterly overwhelming fire of musketry and artillery will remain a proud remembrance, between accepting all and rejecting all." To accept all is, manifestly, out of the question. The next move that can be done is to leave each parent to instruct his children, or to procure instruction for them in the religion in which he himself prefers. The problem is a simple one, but the solution is accompanied by many practical difficulties. We see, therefore, that State schools, such as have existed in France during the last hundred years, must eventually become laicised, or as the English term it, secularised." M. Martin then deals with one of the most serious objections to the centralised system of State-supported schools as at present existing in France—that it takes all the responsibility from the shoulders of those who are in duty bound to bear it, in order to place it in the hands of others, who are little competent to sustain the burden. "The duty of the State is to refrain from rashly assuming these responsibilities, with which it is only concerned to the extent of facilitating the task for those who are bound to accomplish it. When the State poaches on their ground, the results are, generally speaking, most disastrous to the nation at large." To sum up, M. Martin contends that there are three inherent defects in the system: First, a dead level of uniformity, which brings about, second, a decline of intellectual power, and, third, a weakness of the moral fibre of the national character. The first of these is the rock upon which all centralised systems suffer shipwreck. Sailing out from the principle that all men are equal, an attempt is made to impose the same duties and confer the same rights upon all without distinction. "Can anything," says the writer, "be more absurd than the attempt to educate children of every class and every degree of intelligence, on precisely the same plan?" It would be almost as reasonable to insist upon their all wearing clothes of the same cut, or shoes of the same size. It is only in Utica that such ideas can be carried out; but under a centralised government, Topianism is allowed to run riot." With regard to the second point, he believes that "deprived of the stimulus created by the rivalry of the free schools, disturbed by perpetual changes in the teaching staff, or alterations in the rules, and stifled under the dead-weight of uniformity, the State-supported schools will see their intellectual standard gradually but inevitably lowered." The evil effects of centralisation on the character of the people are shown, M. Martin contends, in the want of "backbone," which, unfortunately, distinguishes France among the nations—that combination of mental and moral strength which is seen in men who respect the rights of others, who maintain their own self-respect." Should we maintain this, he says, in embryo, these State-supported graticles, secular and compulsory educational letters, for another half-century, should sit for that space of time, subject to see the teaching of her children steeped in unbelief, biased by party spirit, and eaten through and through by the cancer of uniformity; should the sight of all these evils fail to rouse her to shake herself free, and to replace this sterile and unnatural system by one more natural and more productive, then indeed we may look for a great moral and intellectual downfall in the land." Let us hope," says the Abbé, in conclusion, "that England will leave her school system untouched, and, above all, that she will retain her school managers; that she will not meddle with her denominational schools, and that the board schools introduced in 1870 will not usurp a larger educational sphere than they at present occupy. England has not yet pledged herself to enter upon the perilous path now being trodden by Continental nations; but she has reached the slippery descent which leads to it. May she be warned in time to stop short while it is yet in her power to do so, before she has made another step in the direction of State-supported, centralised education! When the Education Act was passed, in 1870, the promoters of the bill asserted that their intention was to supplement, not to supersede, voluntary efforts. Yet, during the last ten years, many denominational schools have been suppressed and their place has been filled by board schools. Let the English people, then, be upon their guard, and pause before it is too late."

COL. GORDON IN SOUTH AFRICA.—We learn that Colonel Gordon, the Commandant-General of the Cape forces, lately visited Tembuland in company with the commission appointed to settle the affairs of that territory. On August 30th he left for Basutoland with Mr. Sauer, the Native Minister. He is said to be greatly dissatisfied with the military arrangements of the colony, and to be strongly in favour of replacing the Cape Mounted Rifles with an efficient police force.

engines being put under full pressure, the bearings began to heat, and for 3 hours some apprehension was felt for the safety of the ship. However, she arrived in safety at Castleford at 2 p.m., after four trying hours, during which she sustained some damage. The *Belleisle* arrived at Queenstown on Thursday night.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING A WIFE.—At the Middlesex sessions

Galignani's Messenger.

MORNING EDITION.

HEAD OFFICE: PARIS, NO. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

BRANCH OFFICES: LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

No. 20,992 —FOUNDED 1814.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1882.

TERMS: PARIS.—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 25fr.

FRANCE.—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 15fr.; 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr.

EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES.—A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr.

INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES.—£1 12s. 6d.; £3 0s. 6d.; £6 0s.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.—75, 60, or 50 centimes a line, according to the number of insertions. *None under Three French.*

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—2fr. a line.

NOTICES, 3fr. a line. —PARAPHRASES, 5fr. a line.

SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct to *Galignani's Messenger*, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the *bureaux de poste* in Europe and the United States of America; also through the *Messengers*, Bankers, and Booksellers.

LONDON:—Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of *Galignani's Messenger*, 168, Strand; also by G. STREET, 30, Pall Mall; BATES, HANDY and CO., 4, JEROME, SWINN, ST. ANN'S LANE, Strand; E. C. COXON and CO., ST. ANN'S LANE, General Post-office; F. L. MAY and CO., 160 Piccadilly; DELIZY, DAVIES and CO., 1, Finch-lane.

NICE 1—15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 8—9, 1882.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

Lord Dufferin was able to inform the Porte on Sunday that a portion of the British forces has already left Egypt, and that her Majesty's Government desires that the remainder should follow as soon as possible. He added, however, that as England has made great sacrifices to secure tranquillity in Egypt and has assumed a very grave responsibility, she is bound to take whatever measures may be required to insure the completeness and permanence of her work. For this purpose it is absolutely necessary that a certain number of British troops should remain in the country until some native organisation of a thoroughly kind can be established. The requirements of diplomatic courtesy or tradition probably demand some such formal statement as this, but it can scarcely have been required for the enlightenment of the Porte. It is self-evident that this country will not unnecessarily prolong an occupation at once costly and inconvenient, but it is no less obvious that she is bound by every consideration of duty, honour, and of self-interest to see that the objects for which she has fought are adequately secured. From no point of view can there be any advantage in a hasty or ill-considered attempt to patch up the Egyptian difficulty. It is for the interest of Europe, of Egypt, and in the long run of Turkey herself, that our settlement should be thorough and enduring. So far as we are concerned, no occupation, however protracted, can give rise to anything like the difficulties and dangers that would beset our path were Egypt again to fall into a merely through our failure to use wisdom and decision the opportunity now at our disposal. Lord Dufferin's statement does not in any degree express the arbitrary conclusions of a Ministry, but a policy which the common sense of educated mankind must perceive to be necessary. The French newspapers which are supposed to expound the views of M. Gambetta continue to protest against the abolition of the Dual Control. It is difficult not to suspect that M. Gambetta is playing over again on a smaller stage the rôle of the dictator of Tours, stubbornly defending what all others had learned to recognise as no longer defensible. It is not a question of abolishing the Control; that was done when Arabi declared successful war against the Khedive and the whole order of things then existing, but more especially against the interference of foreigners in Egyptian affairs. The Controllers were openly defeated and had been compelled to confess their impotence long before British troops set foot in Egypt. We should have now to create a new Control, depending upon new sanctions. The old one did not work so admirably as to encourage the experiment, and it is difficult to see how it could now be made to work at all without the sacrifice on our part of all that we have fought to secure. If these protests were to be taken seriously, we should have to inquire in which of its forms M. Gambetta wishes the Dual Control revived. It is too much forgotten that as originally constituted it gave the control of the cash to the Englishman and of the books to the Frenchman. The change to equal division of authority between the two was brought about by small and rather obscure steps the legal warrant for which it might not always be easy to produce. Does M. Gambetta imagine that his countrymen would greatly thank him for Dual Control in its original form? Or does he really think that if they were in our place and we in theirs they would hasten to grant us the Dual Control in its later form? Sensible Frenchmen, among whom in virtue of his prophetic speech upon the point we must class M. Gambetta himself, would no doubt answer both questions in the negative. Englishmen of all parties will cordially reciprocate his desire that nothing may impair the good relations between the two countries, but they will not be disposed to admit that their refusal to reconstitute the Control, which was always unworkable and is now impossible, can afford a legitimate ground of offence. The question, as we have before pointed out, is really settled by facts. There is no longer room for a Control, whether dual or single. England has at present the sole responsibility for order in Egypt, and she must exert powers much more comprehensive than any Control can possibly yield. —*Times*.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

Although one or two French journals have declared that the French Government will make no concessions whatever to the Malagasy Embassy, it may be confidently asserted that this statement is made without authority, and that a courteous reception and a fair hearing will be given to the Embassy when it reaches Paris. One of the questions in dispute has reference to the ownership of two pieces of land in and near Antananarivo, which are alleged to be the property of the French Jesuit mission. There are some elements of romance in the history of this land since it passed out of the hands of the authoritarians. It was given by a former Queen of Madagascar to Mr. Laborde in gratitude for services which he rendered to the Government during the long period in which he occupied the position of French Consul, but it is alleged that the grant was made only for his lifetime. There is nothing strange in this because the abolition of the Dual Control. It is difficult not to suspect that M. Gambetta is playing over again on a smaller stage the rôle of the dictator of Tours, stubbornly defending what all others had learned to recognise as no longer defensible. It is not a question of abolishing the Control; that was done when Arabi declared successful war against the Khedive and the whole order of things then existing, but more especially against the interference of foreigners in Egyptian affairs. The Controllers were openly defeated and had been compelled to confess their impotence long before British troops set foot in Egypt. We should have now to create a new Control, depending upon new sanctions. The old one did not work so admirably as to encourage the experiment, and it is difficult to see how it could now be made to work at all without the sacrifice on our part of all that we have fought to secure. If these protests were to be taken seriously, we should have to inquire in which of its forms M. Gambetta wishes the Dual Control revived. It is too much forgotten that as originally constituted it gave the control of the cash to the Englishman and of the books to the Frenchman. The change to equal division of authority between the two was brought about by small and rather obscure steps the legal warrant for which it might not always be easy to produce. Does M. Gambetta imagine that his countrymen would greatly thank him for Dual Control in its original form? Or does he really think that if they were in our place and we in theirs they would hasten to grant us the Dual Control in its later form? Sensible Frenchmen, among whom in virtue of his prophetic speech upon the point we must class M. Gambetta himself, would no doubt answer both questions in the negative. Englishmen of all parties will cordially reciprocate his desire that nothing may impair the good relations between the two countries, but they will not be disposed to admit that their refusal to reconstitute the Control, which was always unworkable and is now impossible, can afford a legitimate ground of offence. The question, as we have before pointed out, is really settled by facts. There is no longer room for a Control, whether dual or single. England has at present the sole responsibility for order in Egypt, and she must exert powers much more comprehensive than any Control can possibly yield. —*Times*.

ITALY AND ENGLAND.

The *Saturday Review* remarks that whatever may be the attacks made on England by noisy and wrong-headed Italians, Englishmen regard them with profound and perhaps slightly contemptuous indifference. The conscience of England is quite at ease when it reflects on the course which it has pursued as regards Italy:—Therefore Englishmen can examine Italy and Italians with calmness and without prejudice. Proceeding in this spirit, they find that Italy is politically a very young nation, and presents all the characteristics of political youth. The chief of these characteristics is the sharp antagonism between the few men in the best level, who have a real knowledge of foreign and national affairs, and see what their nation can and cannot do; and the vast mass, who are very un instructed, are ready to believe everything, and are swayed by bursts of irrational feeling. In the most advanced countries there are always men at the top and men at the bottom of political thought; and those at the bottom are by far the most numerous. But the degrees of political capacity and knowledge are shaded off, and there are innumerable links in one continuous chain. There is no reason to suppose that the relations of the Italian and English Governments bear any trace of animosity towards England, which irresponsible Italians betray; and there are even Italians in a private position who are capable of accurate political thought, and bear testimony against the folly and injustice of their countrymen.

ARRIVAL OF INVALIDS FROM EGYPT.

The steamship *Courtland*, with the first batch of wounded officers and men from the decisive battle of the campaign, arrived at Woolwich on Saturday. The ship was expected at eight a.m., and by the hour the officials and others were in waiting on the T Pier at the Royal Arsenal; but a heavy fog in the early morning delayed the journey, and it was past ten before the *Courtland* came alongside. Many of the invalids, having to come more or less convalescent during the voyage, were on deck, but among the disabled were two men mentioned in Sir Garnet Wolseley's last despatch—Fraser and Whitehouse—reported dead or missing, but were afterwards found to be on board the *Courtland*. They were consequently the object of some interest, and their relatives were not the least interesting of the tales that there were told on every side. They were together in the ranks of the 74th Highland Light Infantry when the regiment stormed Tel-el-Kebir, and got inside the first entrenchment about eighty yards when they were shot from behind by some of the enemy, who were wounded. Whitehouse has his lungs perforated, and is but slowly recovering; while Fraser's bullet is still in the fleshly part of the shoulder, and is to be extracted by an operation. Fraser is an Edinburgh man, a soldier of 15 years' service, and rather proud of his wound, which he humorously spoke of as a certificate for future promotion. Whitehouse has been serving in Poplar, but, after serving his six years in Ireland was the most disgraceful episode in

ever the politics they profess. The duty to be discharged by the Conservative Party will be essentially popular. Ministers have undertaken a national responsibility the ultimate consequences and the primary necessity of which they have yet to explain. There will, of course, be some inquiry into the actual conduct of the war, such as the question of transport, the provisioning of the troops, and the care of the wounded. These are comparatively minor and departmental matters, and the hour for their ventilation has not yet arrived. But we shall not be wrong if we say that in their general criticism upon the action of the Government the Opposition will reflect the feelings of a considerable section of the Liberal Party. The campaign against Arabi has excited the liveliest dissatisfaction amongst the Radicals who sit below the gangway. Ministerialists may find it convenient to disparage the influence and the arguments of Sir Wilfrid Lawson and his coteries. But they will do well to recollect that it was the pertinacious protests of this section which, little more than a year ago, forced Ministers, much against their will, to recall Sir Bartle Frere. The Government are in a fair way of being exposed to a cross fire, which if it does not prove disastrous, will unquestionably prove embarrassing. The principles on which the war was undertaken are certain to be condemned by the clique of physicians who maintain that war, whatever its cause or its stake, can never be justified. Their dissent from the policy of the Government will not end here. Looking to the future as well as to the past, they will maintain that Ministers have once more embarked upon a sea of perilous adventure. They object *in toto* to the establishment of English ascendancy in any quarter of the globe. Either, they will contend, the result of the campaign against Arabi will be the increase of English power in Egypt—in which case the war will be ineptuous; or matters will remain as they were—in which case the war will be useless. It is needless to say that the Conservative Party does not share the peculiar views promulgated by the advanced Radical section of the Ministerial following, nor is it anxious for Radical aid; but between the two the path of the Government has been officially refused, unless they plead in Acri. Thus they are practically excluded. There is, of course, no reason why English advocates should be allowed to plead in an Egyptian Court the cause of an Egyptian culprit, and that in a language understood by none of the judges. Indeed, such a concession would have been absolutely without precedent. Nevertheless, Arabi's friends make a grievance of their own against his being defended in whom and in what manner he chooses. It is, however, desirable that any concession which the Court can make should be granted, in order that no doubt whatever can arise as to the fairness of the trial. Had Arabi been shot as a rebel and a traitor when he was captured, people might differ as to the expediency of the act, but none can deny that the Egyptian Government would have been strictly in its right, and that certainly in almost every civilised state in the world this fate would befall a defeated insurgent leader. But as that was not taken, and Arabi is to be tried for civil crime, it is desirable that the trial should be as solemn and as free from all suspicion of onesidedness as possible.

M. Ninet has been expelled from Egypt. Many think that this gentleman, who was Arabi's guide, counsellor, and friend, has been extremely fortunate that no worse has befallen him; but Arabi's friends declare that he has been hurried out of the country because his evidence at the trial would have been favourable to Arabi, and he has declared that he could testify that Arabi did his utmost to prevent the extradition of Alexandria. The statement that the Sultan intends to deprive Baker Pacha of his rank and decorations in the Turkish army is untrue, as General Baker resigned his commission before leaving Constantinople. He is busily engaged in daily conferences with the Khedive and his Ministers respecting the reorganisation of the Egyptian army. There is every inclination to render him the most cordial assistance in his work. The task, however, of arranging the military, political, and economical difficulties which have to be met in organising the recruitment outside of Egypt, of an effective and trustworthy force, is a very arduous one. It is not as yet known whether the Indian Government will authorise the recruitment of native Mussulmans, who would unquestionably form the best material which could be obtainable, but it is thought that an objection may possibly be raised on the score that, after their term of service, they might return to India inoculated with the Moslem fanaticism so prevalent there. As on Major Baker did not, however, suffer from contact with that fanatical Afghans, and have fought on our side against Mahomedan States, it is hoped that the objection will not be considered as valid, especially as an army composed of men whose relatives are in India, would be far more amenable to British officers than any others would be.

Arriving India, I believe that a suitable recruiting ground will be found among the Arabs of the Persian Gulf and Muscat, whence some of the native troops of India have for centuries drawn their best troops. These would not be altogether alien mercenaries, as in religion and language they are akin to the Fellahs, but are a far nobler and more warlike race. They have a friendly feeling to England and Englishmen. Sir Salar Jung has at Hyderabad a disciplined regiment of Arabs, which is considered by our officers as being the best regiment in the service of any Indian native Prince. It is satisfactory to know that Baker Pacha has already received numerous applications for employment from distinguished officers of the British army, as without the assistance of able subordinates it would be impossible for him to carry out his arduous task, and to organise an army which could be depended upon in all emergencies. Generals Hamley and Willis and their Divisional Staffs have to-day received orders to prepare to return to England.

The Cairo correspondent of the *New York Times* telegraphed on Sunday night:—Arabi wishes himself back in the hands of English gadiers. In his present prison he is treated like the commonest convict. Among other hardships is the prohibition to use tobacco, which is an Oriental is more necessary than a luxury.

If the Chamber of Notables be convened, an agitation is probable for the proclamation of the independence of Egypt of Turkey, which would mean, among other things, the saving of the tribute. Some of the members are favourable to investing the Khedive in that event with a title more significant of royalty than that of the sultanate. It is the opinion of the tenantry that the Khedive is not the most cordial assistance in his work. The task, however, of arranging the military, political, and economical difficulties which have to be met in organising the recruitment outside of Egypt, of an effective and trustworthy force, is a very arduous one. It is not as yet known whether the Indian Government will authorise the recruitment of native Mussulmans, who would unquestionably form the best material which could be obtainable, but it is thought that an objection may possibly be raised on the score that, after their term of service, they might return to India inoculated with the Moslem fanaticism so prevalent there. As on Major Baker did not, however, suffer from contact with that fanatical Afghans, and have fought on our side against Mahomedan States, it is hoped that the objection will not be considered as valid, especially as an army composed of men whose relatives are in India, would be far more amenable to British officers than any others would be.

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the career of Mr. Gladstone's Government.

(Cheers.) Grave and important as was the statement, he did not hesitate to say—and the proof was abundant—that the recent administration of Ireland covered the present Government with an amount of discredit of which nothing that its members could ever do would relieve them, since it had shown that they were willing to sacrifice every principle whatever for the purposes of maintaining their position. (Cheers.)

At the demonstration of the County Conservative Association, held under the presidency of Mr. F. S. Powell, at Manchester, on Saturday, Mr. E. Gibson supported the following resolution: "This meeting strongly disapproves of much of the Government policy in Ireland; and while cordially recognising the gallant conduct of her Majesty's forces during the late campaign in Egypt, condemns the action of the Administration, believing that by judgment, firmness, and foresight the Cabinet might have secured British interests, averted the war, saved many valuable lives, and prevented much unnecessary pressure upon the national resources." He observed that the Radicals were better at cant and rant than was the party with which he was associated. When the Conservatives were in office the Radicals reviled their motives, and now that the Radicals were in office they were trying, in a cowardly, fitful way, to imitate the policy of their predecessors. Egypt was now the question of the hour, and it was a growing question of gravity and perplexity. The campaign was fortunately over. It had been brief, brilliant, and decisive, and had shown the energy, courage, devotion, and skill of our commanders, our soldiers, our sailors, and our marines; but he protested against the manner in which the new patent Radical-Jingos were disposed to appropriate the credit of the campaign, which belonged really to no party, but was the heritage of their children. It appeared to him that while the Radicals claimed themselves the heroes of the campaign, they were blood-thirsty as the most malignant Tor. War was a terrible thing, but this war had opened some of the gravest problems that had ever occupied the attention of Europe. The question, therefore, that he wished to ask was, could war and its attendant evils have been avoided. It could if it was unnecessary, and he did not see why some of the newspapers should blame Sir Stafford Northcote for having advanced the proposition that if the war was unnecessary it could not be justified. The war, he contended, might have been avoided by resolute and vigorous diplomacy. By a more timely and a more thorough preparedness for war the late Lord Beaconsfield avoided war. His diplomacy and that of Lord Salisbury was perverted by an unshrinking and clear purpose. He brought the Indian troops to Malta, he asked for a vote of credit, and all Europe and every commercial character in Europe understood that they were doing with a man who, to use a familiar expression, would stand no nonsense. When all Europe was trembling on the abyss of a great war, Lord Beaconsfield by his energy, by his resistless and fearless courage, kept England out of the fray, and with Lord Salisbury assisted in bringing about the great settlement of Berlin. He asked them to consider the action of Lord Beaconsfield with his diplomacy which preceded this war. Liberal diplomacy had, he maintained, failed in its highest purposes and intentions. The object of diplomacy was to prevent war, and it had failed. The joint notes with France, the moving of the joint fleets to Alexandria, and the Conference at Constantinople had all failed to effect the purpose for which they were initiated. These actions were prompted by the desire to secure peace, and he maintained that they deserved the condemnation of failure. The Government had done these things with the object of preventing war, but for the purpose of carrying it on. He (Mr. Gibson) looked forward to the autumn session, when he hoped they would be told something with respect to the conduct of the war, about the details of the transports, and the controversy with respect to the care of the wounded. He trusted also that they would be told what the Government were thinking of a policy which was worth the sacrifices the country had made, and which would save them from similar sacrifices in the future.

Addressing the Oldham Conservative Working Men's League, on Saturday night, Sir Robert Peel condemned the home and foreign policy of the Government, especially in connection with the war in Egypt, which he maintained might have been obviated by a timely and judicious action on the part of Ministers.

Mr. Trevelyan, replying to a deputation representing Irish National School Teachers on Saturday night, Sir Hardinge Giffard, M.P., said that prominent among the topics to which it was proper to refer was the great victory which had been achieved by the British arms. They had been blessed with victory, and under circumstances in which it would be impossible to have been rash, indeed, to have predicted that our army must necessarily win.

Notwithstanding that our troops were outnumbered, fought in a climate to which they were unaccustomed, and were accounted, by red-tapeism, in a not particularly fighting manner for a burning sun, they had, as English soldiers and sailors ever had done, shown themselves equal to the occasion. They had proved that they had not degenerated from the character of their forefathers, and of their performances ever. Englishman had reason to be proud. (Cheers.) The Conservative party was now in opposition, and therefore from no opposition meeting would they hear denunciations of English generals and English soldiers. (Cheers.) They, at all events, remembered that they were Englishmen, and were proud of our countrymen, to whatever profession they belonged, and in whatever profession they might be; and therefore, there was no fear of hearing, as they would have heard, the Conservatives in power at this juncture, questions asked as to whether gross immorality had not been established against our men or their leaders. (Cheers.) No one more than he would heartily admit that the forces at the disposal of her Majesty had been used with great skill by the general to whom had been committed the honour of the English name in Egypt. As to the events which led up to the war, he would not for a moment enter upon the profitless controversies as to the responsibility of the late Conservative Government, which seemed him as relevant to the issue of the fall of Adam and Eve. Practical statesmen had to deal with questions as they came before them; but, instead of rising to the gravity of the call upon them, the present Government, to his view, shilly-sallyed, vacillated, and indicated to their neighbours an opportunity of taking advantage of their weakness. If, instead of this, they had boldly stated that they would do what they had done, did they believe that they could have been beaten in war in Egypt? (Cheers.) No, the power of England would have prevented war if the members of the Government could have made up their minds. They had a difficult card to play. It was true they were not all of one view, and he could imagine some one saying with upturned eyes and deprecating action that force would be no remedy. (Laughter.) That was one of the difficulties which overtook a Government of compromise, and which hampered a ministry representing crotchetts. But whilst they were dealing with external relations, it must not be forgotten that they had an internal government, and when they came to inspect it, they would find that they had to learn the same lessons in regard to the one as they had experienced in regard to the other.

In spite of the gallant deeds of Irishmen in the Egyptian field, in spite of the valour of our Irish general, what member of the British nation was there who could mention the name of Ireland without shame? shame, because it was a confession of weakness of the worst possible kind; shame, because its treatment of Ireland was the most disgraceful episode in

the career of Mr. Gladstone's Government.

(Cheers.) Grave and important as was the statement, he did not hesitate to say—and the proof was abundant—that the recent administration of Ireland covered the present Government with an amount of discredit of which nothing that its members could ever do would relieve them, since it had shown that they were willing to sacrifice every principle whatever for the purposes of maintaining their position. (Cheers

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BRANCH OFFICES: LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,993.—FOUNDED 1814.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9—10, 1882.

SIGNOR DEPRETIS'S SPEECH.

Signor Depretis's speech does not in every point fulfill the promises with which it begins. Of the three headings under which it was to be divided, a confession, a vindication, and a legacy, we can discover only two. The vindication consists, we suppose, in the general *circumspice* in the repeated reference to the happy state of affairs in Italy, and in the implied conclusion that the Ministry which has had the conduct of affairs cannot have been very greatly in fault. The legacy we find in the list of unaccomplished duties, in the additions by and by to be made to the five hundred and thirty-four Bills which have been voted during the past seven years. But of confession we can see little trace. What Signor Depretis confesses are, not his bad deeds, but his good ones. He acknowledges nothing for which absolution need be sought. Of the government and of the country he speaks in words of unmixed praise. Italy is shown to us great and prosperous, and well and wisely administered. To make up for the omission, and to assume the office of an *advocatus diaboli*, would be too invidious a task. If we add anything to Signor Depretis's remarks, it shall be with no disparagement to himself. He has done good work, and he deserves the credit he has taken for it. But there are one or two passages in his speech which recall to our remembrance a state of things the opposite of that to which they refer. The foreign relations of Italy may be all now that could be wished, but the happy condition has been of recent growth and has more than once been endangered and disturbed by late years, both before and since Signor Depretis took office. It is not long time since Italy stood almost alone, a common enemy rather than a common friend. Austria felt herself threatened by the popular excitement about her territory on the Adriatic coast. The cry of *Iulia Irredenta* was a cry for war, and though the Government gave no encouragement to it, it was not certain how long it would be able to oppose it with effect. The ill-feeling between France and Italy, now fortunately healed, has been even more dangerous in its time to the preservation of the peace. It was intense in 1878, and it has been inflamed since by every fresh move of the French in Tunis. When Signor Depretis speaks of England as the ancient and sure friend of Italy we hear him with pleasure, and we feel that the tribute is not more than we have deserved. We should be glad to believe that he has expressed correctly the prevailing sentiment of his countrymen. That the more sensible and sound-judging part of them are with him we can be in no doubt. But to how many of them can so flattering a description be applied? A large proportion of the Italian Press is of no great weight, it is true, but its managers must be credited with knowing the sort of stuff their subscribers and readers wish for. To abuse England and to impugn to her all sorts of impossible sinister designs in Egypt may be no more than a cathephene contrivance of irresponsible Italian journalists, but if it did not fall in with the popular mood of the moment it would catch no pennies. Signor Depretis refers to the demand which has been raised for increased armaments, and says, in plain words, that it is not possible to comply with it. The demand is no more than a symptom, and a very bad symptom, of the aggressive instinct which has prompted it. Italy is in no danger of being attacked, and she is quite strong enough to defend herself if she were attacked. To add much to her forces would be needless for merely defensive purposes, nor is it in defense that the large additions which Signor Depretis deprecates have been asked for. In this and in other matters the Italian Government has to reckon with grave disturbing forces at home. The engagement that there shall be no more concessions to the Clerical party will not go far to satisfy the clamorous and determined advocates for the abolition of the law of Papal Guarantees and for the occupation of the Papal palaces. The high praise signor Depretis gives to the ruling dynasty is in no sense excessive; but to be ruled by any dynasty, however ancient and patriotic, was not universally accepted as any part of the programme under which Italian unity was fought for and won. The state of public opinion in Italy is liable at any moment to become a trouble to her public men. There come from time to time bursts of fury, impossible demands which no responsible Government will think of granting, but the refusal of which may be none the less fatal to the party which happens to be in office. It is difficult steering amid these storms. The ship of the State may be kept in safety, but its officers and pilots may chance to be wrecked by any of them. —Times.

THE FINANCES OF EGYPT.

During the last few days there has been some talk of what is described as an International Commission for the regulation of the finances, if not of the internal politics of Egypt. The same sources from which these suggestions emanate also invite us to understand that this International Commission is designed as a substitute for the Anglo-French Control, which it is meant to supersede. It would be premature to pronounce with absolute confidence upon the merits of a scheme and with whose name and general purport only we are as yet acquainted. Anything that will help to prevent the resuscitation of the Anglo-French Control will be regarded favourably at first, at any rate. What has not been tried at all can never be condemned as sweeping as what has been put to the test of practice, and been found not to answer. The Dual Control is in this second category, and is responsible for the unwelcome and sanguinary events of the last three months. Does any one believe, if it had not existed, if, instead of England and France having to consult each other and defer to each other, either of the two Powers, either England or France, had been in a position of sole responsibility, that Arabi would ever have been allowed so much tether, and that flagrant insubordination would have been permitted to mature into armed rebellion? It was because what England proposed, France either objected to or seconded but coldly, and what France desired to do, England deemed unwise and impracticable, that the authority of the Khedive, over

which they were both supposed to watch, was reduced to a shadow. It may be urged in defence or extenuation of the Control that it would have answered better had it been more judiciously conducted. But a system that depends wholly for its success on the wisdom, the tact, the forbearance, the loyalty of those who have to apply it stands self-condemned. If those who are entrusted with the working of the system would only tell us what they think of it, they would be the first to condemn it, and to deplore its revival. But though there may be little or no difference of opinion concerning the unwise of revival of the joint partnership of England and France at Cairo, it would seem as though some persons imagined a healthy and safe substitute can be found for this defunct arrangement in a partnership of a more extended character. Can it possibly be that it is deemed a proof of statesmanship to substitute the European Concert for the exploded and discredited arrangement between England and France? Is it thought that in a multitude of counsellors will be found that agreement, that decision, that success which were so notoriously unattainable by only a couple of them? What is this International Commission to be, which apparently is intended to be of so wide and comprehensive a character that even Greece is to be admitted to it? If its functions were strictly and purely financial, there might be some reasons for admitting to it representatives of all the Powers, great and small, that are, through their subjects, interested in the economic progress of Egypt. But who is to guarantee that, even if it starts with limited functions, these will not be gradually extended by the jealousy with which each Power would be sure to contemplate the action of the rest? —Standard.

AT THE COFFIN OF THE LAND LEAGUE.

Mr. Davitt's speech at Wexford on Sunday is little more than the *Irish World's* solation of despair written large. On Saturday Mr. Patrick Ford stopped the supply of American money—the sinews of war being no longer required when the campaign is ended—and on Sunday Mr. Michael Davitt uttered a lament over the "coffin of the Land League." The position of the leaders of the Irreconcilables who demand a Socialistic solution of the Irish land question is plain enough. As Mr. Davitt says, with the frank candour which so honourably distinguishes him, the Irish people have deserted the cause which he has at heart. "For a while," he said, "the people rose up in agitation to carry everything before them; but when almost in possession of the key of success they were led from their track. They turned away from the main track, as it was said in the west of Ireland, 'down a burreen,' being seduced to do this by the legislation of the Whig party—some will-o'-the-wisp legislation to accomplish the confusion of the Irish people and conspire to their defeat." As a consequence the Land League was dead. We shall do well not to comfort ourselves with the delusion that we are at an end of our troubles in Ireland. Far from it. But, on the admission of the founder of the Land League, the Land Act of 1881 and the Arrears Act of 1882 have been too much for him. They may not, as he says, have settled the Irish social problem, but they have, at all events, settled the Land League. Whether that or some similar organization will revive again time will show. For the moment there is a lull, the people putting the "Whig legislation" to the test. If they find that it is the mere will-o'-the-wisp that Mr. Davitt describes it the agitation will no doubt revive. But for the time there is a respite, and that in itself is a great gain. Those who were so indignant at the "new departure," and who have wasted such angry eloquence upon the "Kilmalimhan Compact," may fairly be asked to admit that the policy they abused has at least met with the success which its authors predicted. It has arrayed the Irish people and their leaders on the side of order and moderation, and it has severed the connection between the extreme party of the Socialistic revolution and the bulk of the nation. Whether the efforts of the Government to maintain order and the exertions of Mr. Parnell and his colleagues of Killmainham to "tranquillize" the country and moderate the movement "will be crowned with success will depend chiefly upon the way in which the Coercion Act is worked. Speaking in the House of Commons last May, Mr. Parnell stated that while he had no objection to a strict enforcement of the law against intimidation, an arbitrary employment of the powers of the Coercion Act would paralyze any influence he and his colleagues might be able to exert in the work of "tranquillizing" the country. The Coercion Act if prudently administered, he feared, would throw everything into the hands of the secret societies. "Between the secret societies on the one hand and the Government on the other it would be practically impossible for moderate politicians to act." Whatever English people may think of the "moderation" of politicians like Mr. Parnell, they are mere Girondins when compared to such men of the Mountain as Mr. Davitt and the editor of the *Irish World*. Their influence is now exercised in pacifying the country, and it would be a gratuitous mistake by a teasing and irritating administration of the Coercion Act to play into the hands of their Socialistic enemies. The local authorities are subject to fits of excess of intemperate zeal, which, if not tempered by the vigilant discretion of the Castle, will be very mischievous. Lord Spencer may rejoice at the funeral of the Land League, but it would be only a change for the worse if excessive severity were to give fresh vitality to the Secret Societies. —Pall Mall Gazette.

THE POVERTY OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The *Saturday Review*, says Mr. Potter, who always contrives to keep alive something like a discussion on the condition of the working classes, has been the cause of the reappearance of one of the oldest, most tedious, and most useless forms of the dispute:—

For perhaps the hundredth time the critics and the advocates of the working-man have a newspaper wrangle as to whether he is an extravagant or is innocent of the sin. The advocates of the working class might make out a very good case for their claim even in the matter of the French. They certainly do not save the French, but neither does any part of the population of England. The capitalist and the shopkeeper lead far more laborious lives in France, and spend a smaller proportion of what they win, than their like among Englishmen do; and it is by no means certain that the latter are not the wiser men. Thrift is doubtless a great virtue, but it may be carried to a point at which it becomes a species of starvation for the character as well as the body of the man who practices it. It is a very fine thing to be able to cover a national loan several times over out of the small savings of the people, but it is not equally well to bring a whole generation up in the belief that the saving of a franc justifies any meanness. The English working man is, all things considered, as frugal as any other class of Englishmen—perhaps more, so, and at a greater cost of self-sacrifice. There is something almost ridiculous in the loud-mouthed assertions which may occasionally be heard in the course of our towns and in the rural districts have their own importance, on account of their suffering. That kind of talk is in reality quite as false as the semi-socialistic theories of Mr. Potter, and not the semi-less vicious. The English working classes are a very class of Englishmen: but the relative positions are very much the same. It does not follow, because the agitators who tell workmen that their lot would be improved

THE STANDARD HAS RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAMS FROM ITS CORRESPONDENTS IN EGYPT:—

Cairo, Monday Evening.

The rapid influx of the former French officials is already threatening to produce friction. The country has not yet recovered from the anarchy caused by the war, but these officials strengthen the Ministry, and expect immediate reinstatement in posts which it may not be considered necessary to abolish or to fill with natives. The abolition of these costly offices is indeed the first urgent need of the situation. Not only is the employment of all these Europeans expensive in the extreme to the State; but both their presence and the exorbitant salaries which draw a source of constant irritation and discontent from the people. I have reason to believe that the turn of the French officials is the result of an order from the French Consul General to come back at once and claim their various offices. Already the French element in the *entourage* of the existing Ministry outnumber the English, and there is great danger of the renewal of the previous Egyptian tactics of playing one nationality off against the other. If all our intentions with regard to instituting reforms and abolishing grievances are not to be frustrated it is of urgent necessity that the question of European officials should be promptly and firmly decided. Fortunately, Baker Pacha is always responsible for the army, and will choose his own officers. He has made a beginning by appointing Stuart Wortley, of the 60th Rifles, his Aide de Camp. The troops are rapidly leaving. To-day the Marines and the West Kent Regiment marched through the streets on their way to the seacoast.

ALEXANDRIA, MONDAY EVENING.

The native murderers of Doctor Ridout and his son were hanged yesterday. No British troops were present at the execution. The guard was furnished by a body of European and native police under arms. The Prefect of Police was present, and a considerable number of Europeans and natives witnessed the execution. There was no excitement among the Arabs present. The Commission of Inquiry into the massacres at Alexandria on the 11th of June held their first sitting to-day. The Egyptian Government Railway advertises the resumption of passenger traffic to Suez. The population of this city having now for the most part returned, much difficulty is experienced in finding houses and offices. Rents have doubled, and much inconvenience is caused. There are as yet signs of rebuilding, and in the general interest it is most desirable that the International Commission for the settlement of claims should be appointed and should begin its sittings without delay. According to information received from Cairo, it is believed that the Commission of the Public Debt will fulfil the duties of the Control. The Commission of Public Debt will be presided over by an Englishman. It is considered essential that new blood should be introduced into this body.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Cairo telegraphed on Monday:—

It is necessary to repeat the warning respecting Arabi's imprisonment. He considers his life unsafe. In any case his treatment is still unnecessarily harsh. The British Government should intercede with the Khedive to release him as the remiss of a member of the Khedive's entourage, that he would like to administer to the arch-rebel a cup of bad coffee, or the Khedive's remark, "Arabi and I cannot live together in the same country;" or Riaz Pacha's to a similar effect, might demoralise the Circassian savages guarding the prisoner. Unless the coming trial is to be a farce, it is unfair to treat Arabi as a condemned convict.

The Lord Mayor received on Monday the following letter from General Sir Garnet Wolseley, in reply to a telegram conveying the congratulations of the citizens on the victory at Tel-el-Kebir:—

Cairo, Sept. 16.

"My Lord—In acknowledging the receipt of your lordship's telegram of the 13th inst., I have to thank you and my fellow-citizens of the City of London most sincerely for your flattering congratulations on the victory with which God was pleased to bless her Majesty's army in Egypt last Wednesday. I shall always remember with pleasure and pride this glorious victory which the Lord Mayor and City of London have been good enough to confer upon me—I have the honour to be, my lord, your very obedient servant,

"G. J. Wolseley, General Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in Egypt."

"The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London."

Considerable activity prevails at the Royal Arsenal and Dockyard, Woolwich, on Monday, in pushing forward the completion of the order for barrack furniture to be sent out for the troops quartered in Egypt. Large quantities of bedsheets, bedding, etc., have been despatched to Portsmouth for shipment in the *Nepart*, the first of the six ships engaged for this service. Preparations have been made at the Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, for the reception of 300 more sick and wounded from Egypt. On Monday the main gates of the Royal Arsenal and the Woolwich Railway Stations were surrounded by anxious wives and children, expecting that their wounded husbands and fathers would be sent to Woolwich. The ambulance wagons, which regularly plied between the Military Hospital and the Arsenal, were eagerly watched without result, and, as the evening set in, the crowds gradually dispersed.

POLITICAL GOSSIP.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, writing on Sunday, says:—

Lord Spencer now intends to return to Ireland this week, and there is as yet no day fixed for the next Cabinet Council. Mr. Gladstone was advised to continue as long as possible in the country. Lord Spencer has transacted business as President of the Council, and there is no reason to suppose that he will not continue to hold high office in conjunction with the Viceroy of Ireland, Lord Cardingford acting generally for him in regard to the business of the Council office. It is understood that the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has communicated his impression concerning the improvement of the condition of the English in Ireland. But it is felt that an anxious time is approaching in which the Irish Parliamentary party must take a new departure or appear to have passed still more into retirement. The question between the two lines of policy is causing considerable disturbance beneath the current of affairs. The report to-day that the English Government are going to make two new judges is not generally accepted as authentic, and it has long been understood that if the Irish Attorney General were elevated to the Bench, it is very doubtful if Mr. Nash could obtain for the Government the vacant seat for Mallow. Much as to Ireland depends upon whether the Irish Parliamentary party are willing now, after the full of the recess, to accept a policy of steady progress for Ireland, fighting for the Nationalist ideas with legitimate Parliamentary weapons, or to declare a new war against Government in Ireland. It is now possible to conceive all that has taken place in the social condition of Ireland. But it is felt that an anxious time is approaching in which the Irish Parliamentary party must take a new departure or appear to have passed still more into retirement. The question between the two lines of policy is causing considerable disturbance beneath the current of affairs. 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Galignani's Messenger.

MORNING EDITION.

Head Office: - PARIS, NO. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices: - LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

No. 20,994.—FOUNDED 1814.

Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 10-11, 1882.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S ADVICE TO ENGLAND.

Prince Bismarck's observations upon the "irascibility" of M. de Lesseps and its effect upon the policy of England may possibly be interpreted by French journalists to mean that Germany is favourable to an English scheme for depriving the original shareholders in the Suez Canal of the advantages and influence to which they have a just claim. It is unnecessary to insist upon the statement that no such project has been formed by English public men. Any suspicion, therefore, directed against Prince Bismarck's sympathy with a policy existing only in imagination is unworthy of serious discussion. But Prince Bismarck is too shrewd an observer of the drift of political tendencies to have spoken on the subject without some good reasons. It is obvious that so long as M. de Lesseps and the Suez Canal Company are content with their position as owners and administrators of a great international enterprise and are careful to keep clear of political controversies, the English Government will be well pleased to leave matters as they are. It is not consistent with usage or convenience that the Government should invest public money in what professes to be a purely commercial concern, or should undertake responsibility for securing the profits of its fellow-investors. Of course, the necessity of State may override these principles, as was the case when the late Khedive's Canal shares were purchased by Lord Beaconsfield's Ministry. Had not that transaction been promptly carried out, the Khedive's proprietary rights over the Canal would have passed to a French syndicate who were negotiating for the purchase. It was not expedient that the Company should become an exclusively French one, and there was no means of preventing this except by outbidding all competitors and securing a large and direct interest in the work for the British Government. But this is not a process which the country would wish to carry further, if the necessity could be avoided. It is certainly not one which it would be desirable to extend by compulsory methods. The commercial management of the Canal by M. de Lesseps and the shareholders is not likely to give rise to any objections in England, if he confined to its proper sphere. Unfortunately, M. de Lesseps has chosen to claim for his company and himself an authority stretching far into the domain of politics and gravely menacing interest of vital importance to the Empire. It is impossible to admit these pretensions, and Prince Bismarck only recognizes a fact which every sensible Frenchman must acknowledge when he points to the absurdity of allowing M. de Lesseps, as the chairman of a commercial company, to throw obstacles in the way of the restoration of order in Egypt and to thwart the measures deemed necessary by England for securing free access to her possessions in the East. But the German Chancellor, keen as his perception of political exigencies may be, is not equally familiar with the methods of English politics. It is true that if M. de Lesseps were to persevere—though we believe he is too wise and public-spirited to do so—in claiming for his company a dangerous independence of control, there would be no hesitation in devising and applying effectual and even drastic remedies. Those remedies, however, will not be sought, as Prince Bismarck suggests—not quite seriously, perhaps—in the overthrow of M. de Lesseps through a gigantic Stock Exchange intrigue. It would give satisfaction to Englishmen to drive M. de Lesseps from the Presidency of the Company which was founded and made a success by his indefatigable efforts. The internal arrangements of the enterprise may be left as they are if security can be taken for confining its energies within its proper channel. The project which Prince Bismarck professes—in a conversation reported by our Paris correspondent—to "see clearly" is one which would not command itself in any case to Englishmen, and which, moreover, happens to be impractical. Our purpose, according to the German Chancellor, is "to secure a majority in the shareholders' meetings, and then to overthrow M. de Lesseps, giving the Presidency to some eminent Englishman—Admiral Seymour, for instance." The British Government, though already owner of 176,000 shares, it occurs to Prince Bismarck that a large voting power might be created in the English interest by distributing these among a number of nominal holders. But, as Prince Bismarck is good enough to say, a plan of this kind would be "un-English." It would certainly be clumsy and inconvenient, nor would it be easy to nominate some thousands of trustworthy persons to attend at the Company's meetings, and then to overthrow M. de Lesseps, giving the Presidency to some eminent Englishman—Admiral Seymour, for instance. As the British Government, though owning so large a part of the original share capital, has a right, as a single proprietor, to ten votes only. The French shareholders—whose aggregate interest is, perhaps, less, for many of the shares are held out of France—possess as individuals a vast preponderance of votes. Prince Bismarck's advice is simply to buy out the French. This operation appears to him an easy one, though he is pleased with the remembrance that he resisted the temptation to invest the capital of the German Government in this way. At the same time, it is obvious that the British Government cannot buy in its own name; if it were to double its present holding of the Canal shares, it would still be outvoted by the remaining proprietors. By what means, then, can the English interest be strengthened? Prince Bismarck advises our Government to "pass a law allowing trustees to invest their capital in Suez shares," and predicts that if his suggestion were adopted there "will soon be thousands of Englishmen entitled to attend and vote at the meetings," and in due time to "secure themselves from M. de Lesseps' fits of passion." But at present all English investors, except trustees, are at liberty to purchase Canal shares, if they like. The fact that they have not been tempted to do so to any considerable extent is a proof that trustees, even if permitted by law, are not likely to rush in large numbers into the market for this form of security. Although the Suez Canal is a successful enterprise, it is not an investment pro-

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If the Canal shares are to become the property of English investors more largely than has hitherto been the case, it must be by a natural process, and not by artificial encouragement on the part of the Government.—*Times*.

The following is the *Times* correspondents' communication, on which the foregoing article is based:—

PARS, OCT. 10.
Prince Bismarck is known to be watching the Egyptian question with "objective unconcern," as his countrymen say, not seeing sufficient interest in it for Germany to bestow greater attention on it. His opinions on it have not, therefore, the precision usually characteristic of him, and it is allowable to challenge their infallibility. A justification of this remark is furnished by the words he addressed a few days ago to a politician who has just passed through Paris:—

"I clearly see what the English mean to do with the Isthmus of Suez. The proposal of a second Canal mooted by the *Times*, was designed to warn the shareholders of the risk to which M. de Lesseps' irascibility exposed them. This must have made them reflect on the inconveniences of a public company doing the gallant to a proud and powerful nation. But the purpose of the English is to secure a majority in the shareholders' meetings, and then to overthrow M. de Lesseps, giving the presidency to some eminent Englishman—Admiral Seymour, for instance. The English Government has already, indeed, nearly 200,000 shares, or nearly half the concern; but they have voting power only on suffrage, and give only the maximum of ten votes allowed to any single shareholder. The Government, it is true, might distribute these shares and multiply its votes; but the nature of these shares would prevent the scheme from being disguised, and, even if it could, it would be un-English. There is, however, a simpler and a surer way. I myself had at one time the idea of buying these shares with our superannuation fund, thus making a good investment and also gaining great influence over the Canal; but I gave it up, and I am glad I did so, for it would have deprived me of freedom of action on the Egyptian question. The English Government, however, has not the same anxiety. Let us suppose that the English syndicate who were negotiating for the purchase. It was not expedient that the Company should become an exclusively French one, and there was no means of preventing this except by outbidding all competitors and securing a large and direct interest in the work for the British Government. But this is not a process which the country would wish to carry further, if the necessity could be avoided. It is certainly not one which it would be desirable to extend by compulsory methods. The commercial management of the Canal by M. de Lesseps and the shareholders is not likely to give rise to any objections in England, if he confined to its proper sphere. Unfortunately, M. de Lesseps has chosen to claim for his company and himself an authority stretching far into the domain of politics and gravely menacing interest of vital importance to the Empire. It is impossible to admit these pretensions, and Prince Bismarck only recognizes a fact which every sensible Frenchman must acknowledge when he points to the absurdity of allowing M. de Lesseps, as the chairman of a commercial company, to throw obstacles in the way of the restoration of order in Egypt and to thwart the measures deemed necessary by England for securing free access to her possessions in the East. But the German Chancellor, keen as his perception of political exigencies may be, is not equally familiar with the methods of English politics. It is true that if M. de Lesseps were to persevere—though we believe he is too wise and public-spirited to do so—in claiming for his company a dangerous independence of control, there would be no hesitation in devising and applying effectual and even drastic remedies. Those remedies, however, will not be sought, as Prince Bismarck suggests—not quite seriously, perhaps—in the overthrow of M. de Lesseps through a gigantic Stock Exchange intrigue. It would give satisfaction to Englishmen to drive M. de Lesseps from the Presidency of the Company which was founded and made a success by his indefatigable efforts. The internal arrangements of the enterprise may be left as they are if security can be taken for confining its energies within its proper channel. The project which Prince Bismarck professes—in a conversation reported by our Paris correspondent—to "see clearly" is one which would not command itself in any case to Englishmen, and which, moreover, happens to be impractical. Our purpose, according to the German Chancellor, is "to secure a majority in the shareholders' meetings, and then to overthrow M. de Lesseps, giving the Presidency to some eminent Englishman—Admiral Seymour, for instance." The British Government, though

owning so large a part of the original share capital, has a right, as a single proprietor, to ten votes only. The French shareholders—whose aggregate interest is, perhaps, less, for many of the shares are held out of France—possess as individuals a vast preponderance of votes. Prince Bismarck's advice is simply to buy out the French. This operation appears to him an easy one, though he is pleased with the remembrance that he resisted the temptation to invest the capital of the German Government in this way. At the same time, it is obvious that the British Government cannot buy in its own name; if it were to double its present holding of the Canal shares, it would still be outvoted by the remaining proprietors. By what means, then, can the English interest be strengthened? Prince Bismarck advises our Government to "pass a law allowing trustees to invest their capital in Suez shares," and predicts that if his suggestion were adopted there "will soon be thousands of Englishmen entitled to attend and vote at the meetings," and in due time to "secure themselves from M. de Lesseps' fits of passion."

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which, according to these journals, are being made to inveigle Swiss citizens into signing articles of enlistment. No question is, or can be, raised of breach of faith between Governments. But an appeal is made to a law adopted in 1859, which imposes both on recruiters and on recruited heavy penalties, and which, it is said, would only have to be put in force in order to bring to an end, once and for ever, all efforts to gain for a foreign Power the military or quasi-military services of Swiss citizens. It will be pointed out, no doubt, that service in a force of gendarmerie, charged only with the performance of police duties, is a very different thing from service in a foreign army. But the Federal Government will probably construe the law of 1859 as applying equally to recruitment for a police force and to recruitment for a regular army.—*Standard*.

A FRENCH JOURNALIST'S IMPRESSIONS OF LONDON.

M. Lockroy, the deputy, a connection by marriage of Victor Hugo, has been to London, and has just finished the record of a week's impressions in the *Rappel*. They are flattering to us, and creditable to him, at least for the spirit in which he writes. He takes occasion to lament that Frenchmen too often study our country only to discover its ridiculous side:—

As though to guard against this temptation, M. Lockroy devotes a good part of his time to visits to our most revered public institutions, including the British Museum, South Kensington, and Mme. Tussaud's. For the first two he has nothing but praise, never scruples to admit that in certain respects the collections are far superior to the like at home. What he says out of beaten track is not so trustworthy a guide, or at least he seems to see much that is visible to no one but himself. Thus at the Zoological Gardens he remarked a crowd of ladies of fashion after promenading for some time to feel their usual want of a little alcohol, and had to knock for it at a door of a refreshment-room closed by Act of Parliament. To prove their right to have it opened they had to satisfy the barkeeper (who put his head out at an upper window while they were stating their case) that they were travellers within the meaning of the Act. This, he gives us to understand, goes on every Sunday. The condition of our poor, he says, is improving; there are only 800,000 paupers in London just now. This is irony of course, but it is irony without arithmetic, and M. Lockroy has probably given us a cipher too much. Under the circumstances of his nationality we had better take it without humour, and be thankful it is not worse. Like most of his countrymen he is loud in praise of our originality, which means no more in manners than one departure from what Frenchmen take for granted, with exclusive knowledge of themselves, take to be the standard of human behaviour. He attended a meeting held for the reclamation of thieves, and heard many who were still in the trade debate in confidence and in entire security its superiority to a life of virtue. There is nothing that is very new in M. Lockroy's letters, and just because of this it is worth while to read them. He falls into the beaten track of his countrymen, and repeats the very errors he condemns. In spite of himself, there is a sort of flavour of comic depreciation throughout the whole series of his letters, but in his case this is clearly less a fault than a merit. He shows that the best intentions in the world Frenchmen never can do us justice without taking the trouble to learn more about us. M. Lockroy stayed for a week, and wrote for a week; he had remained a whole month and had written only for a single day he would probably have done better both for himself and us.—*Manchester Guardian*.

RECRUITING AGENTS IN SWITZERLAND.
The presence of recruiting agents at Berne and other Swiss cities has caused a certain amount of agitation throughout the territory of the Helvetic Confederation, and an idea has somehow got abroad that attempts are being made to secure the services of Swiss citizens for the Corps of Gendarmerie which is being formed in Egypt. In bygone days, if soldiers, for no matter what purpose, were wanted, nothing seemed more natural than to look for them in Switzerland or in certain German States, where, on known conditions, any number of men might be enlisted. Prince Bismarck once observed that if England looked with disfavour on German unity, accompanied by universal military service, one reason for objecting to it might be that it deprived her of all possibility of increasing her army out of the population of the small German States. This pessancy on the part of the German Chancellor had beneath it, like so many of his jokes, a substratum of fact. The modern spirit is opposed, no doubt, to the employment of mercenaries; not because the modern spirit, springing as it does from the French Revolution of 1789, is opposed to fighting, but rather because it requires so much fighting to be done that each country needs the whole of its military force to its own purposes. Neither the French nor the English seem to have cared to take service in foreign armies—with the exception, of course, of officers unable, from one cause or another, to find congenial employment in their own country. The French Kings had a guard of Scottish archers long before the time of Louis XI. and of Quentin Durward—the period with which readers of Sir Walter Scott cannot but associate them; and Napoleon, who, like Molére with his plots, "took his profit wherever he found it," had among his troops of all nations an Irish as well as a Polish Legion. Napoleon's Irish and Polish soldiers were, in fact, the only ones who served him voluntarily; not that it was not, for the sake of pay, from patriotism, and with a view to certain national advantages in the future. The Swiss, however, to do them justice have never fought the battles of others for the sake of any political ideas of their own. They earned everywhere the reputation of good and faithful soldiers. But they occupied themselves with the work immediately before them, and acknowledged no duty but to their paymasters and employers. That the peaceful Swiss should have furnished warriors so readily and in such large numbers to their French and Italian neighbours is to be explained, no doubt, in some measure by their poverty. They did not engage in wars of enterprise, and on taking service with a foreign Government they habitually stipulated that they should not be employed otherwise than for the defence of the country; nor, above all, did they go abroad to assert the principles on which the Government of their own Confederation was carried on, for their chief exploits have been performed on the side of despotism. Fidelity, however, was their great virtue, and if they never fought on the side of freedom, that simply meant that no Government based on the will of the nation ever thought fit to secure their services. Several Swiss newspapers, including the *Nouveliste Vaudois* and the *Bund*, published at Berne, have already begun to protest against the endeavours

of the "DIVINING-ROD" IN ENGLAND.

The *St. James's Gazette* says:—If we believe Mr. Vaughan Jenkins, of Cheltenham, the divining-rod is capable of making its proofs even in these days. Mr. Jenkins had bought two acres of hillside land on which to build a house. To live in the house it was necessary to sink a well. The well-sinkers went to work, to the depth of fifty-one feet, and then declared that "from the nature of the strata, etc., it would be perfectly useless to proceed further." And that is not the worst. At a consultation what we should now expect it was decided that, owing to the dip of the land and for various other reasons, "there was the least possible chance of water being obtained on the plot of land anywhere." Then up spoke the foreman of the masons—a native of Devon or Cornwall—and said he, "Why don't you try the divining-rod?" Now the mason had not only this suggestion to make, he had a little boy properly qualified to carry it out. This child was said to have the gift in a remarkable degree; and the father declared that if water was to be obtained on the plot, he would pledge his character that the boy would find it." The trial was made. The boy was sent for, and this is what happened:—He immediately repaired to a neighbouring hedge, and returned with a rod blackened or hazel—I think the former—about 3 ft. in length, and of the thickness of telegraph-wire. Then placing the ends of the rod level with the thumb and forefinger of each hand, holding it slightly and lifting it before him at a short distance, he started on his expedition. I and others following him and watching every movement closely. After going up and down, crossing and re-crossing the ground several times, but never on the same lines, he stopped, and to our great surprise, we saw the rod exhibit signs of motion, the fingers and thumbs being perfectly motionless. The motion or trembling of the rod increasing, it slowly began to revolve, then at an accelerated pace, fairly twisted itself to such an extent that the lad, although he tried his best to retain it, was obliged to let it go, and it fled to some distance. These phenomena were so striking—"coupled with the respectability of the parents, members of a religious body,"—he persuaded Mr. Jenkins to call his well-sinkers again to dig on the spot indicated. And lo! behold!—on reaching the depth of 48ft, they found the water. The boy had hit the water. Indeed, it is said that for some time Arabi's life was in danger. Some of the Egyptian Palace officials are accused of complicity in the outrages.

FRENCH OFFICIALS AT CAIRO.

Our Cairo Correspondent mentions the return of the French employés to their posts, which have been made safe for them by English soldiers and sailors. The administration, he says, has been instructed to maintain firmly the rights acquired by France; rights which, we may be forgiven for adding, she did not spend a franc or a drop of blood to maintain:

In spite of this instruction, the Joint Control is practically at an end; and though the fair claims of France will certainly be allowed, the action of England has involved her in a responsibility which is sole and indivisible, and which implies a preponderant authority. There is something short of magnanimous in the spectacle of a great nation declining all the danger and difficulty of an enterprise, and when the work is all done demanding to divide the gain. France has not been a fellow-labourer with us even of the eleventh hour. In the meantime, the English and Egyptian authorities will apply themselves presently, our Correspondent tells us, to the question of the reduction and readjustment of taxation, a work which the war expenditure will of course make more difficult.—*Daily News*.

THE DEESIDE RESIDENCE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

It is rumoured on Deeside that the Prince of Wales is not in future to reside at Aberdegg Castle during his visits to Scotland. It will therefore,

Galignani's Messenger.

MORNING EDITION.

Head Office: - PARIS, NO. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices: - LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,996. - FOUNDED 1814.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

PARIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1882.

TERMS: PARIS.—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 1fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 25fr.

FRANCE.—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr. 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr.

EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES.—A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr., 125fr.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by Cheque on LONDON or PARIS, or by a Post-office Order to be procured at all the bureaux de poste in EUROPE and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; also through the Messageries, Bankers and Booksellers.

LONDON:—*Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Galignani's Messenger," Standard.*—also G. Strand, Cornhill; Bates, Hendy & Co., Old Jewry; Smith and Son, 186 Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., St. Ann's-lane General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160 Piccadilly; Delitz, Davies and Co., Finch-lane

NICE:—15, Quai Massena.

Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12-13, 1882.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

We should never have interfered by force in Egypt if we had not been compelled to do so by the triumph of anarchy and the consequent danger to our communications with India. But, before England withdraws her hand from the work, she ought to be satisfied that the securities necessary for her avowed and most legitimate objects are effectual and permanent. It is not safe to narrow the question to the point whether at a given moment Egypt is at peace, and the Canal protected by some international understanding. We have to consider whether the arrangements we leave behind us hold out a fair promise that order will be maintained. Not only the new military organisation of Egypt, but the new financial system must be taken into account as material elements in this problem. If troubles were to break out anew, through the collapse of either of these parts of the Khedive's Government, after we had left the Egyptians "to stew in their own juice," it might well happen that some other Power would intervene, with results it would be impossible to forecast. Lord Northbrook is as emphatic as any Conservative can be that it would be impossible for us to allow any other nation to acquire a preponderating influence in Egypt. However politicians may desire to narrow the issues with which the Government have to deal now, and on which Parliament and the country will have to pronounce by and by, events will compel the recognition of the question as a larger and more complex one. We print elsewhere two remarkable documents bearing upon different parts of the Egyptian controversy, which may have an influence, in various ways, upon the policy of the Government. The one is Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's letter to the Prime Minister, protesting against the trial of Arabi, which will begin, and, as some think, may end, to-morrow (Saturday). The other is an account, from a high authority, of the scheme for a new ship canal through Egypt, the shadow of which has disturbed the equanimity of M. de Lesseps. Having regard to the rapid and enormous growth of the Suez Canal traffic, it would be rash to venture on a confident statement that the proposed fresh-water Canal, which, from an engineering point of view, appears to be perfectly practicable, will not be carried out to meet an increasing demand for facilities of transit. If it should be, no special arrangements for the protection of M. de Lesseps's Canal will cover the whole ground. The warning is not inopportune, that if we narrow our view only to the existing waterways, we may leave most important interests unsecured. Mr. Blunt's impassioned protest against the treatment of Arabi involves considerations of a more immediately practical kind. There may be no ground for his charges, and so far as the British Foreign Office is concerned it is needless to say that insinuations of unfair dealing are not deserving of discussion. But it is not unlikely that in a country like Egypt a defeated conspirator would have a short shrift. The point to be considered is whether, should the Egyptians be left to "stew in their own juice," their internecine factions, restrained by no European scruples, will not again plunge the country into the anarchy from which the British arms have delivered it, and imperil all that has been won so gallantly and at so heavy a cost.—*Times.*

* The document referred to is too voluminous for reproduction in the *Messenger*.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S DEFENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The first important vindication of the Government policy in Egypt, delivered by a Cabinet Minister, was forthcoming from Lord Northbrook at Liverpool on Thursday night. He addressed himself to the task less of forecasting what must soon take place than of setting forth the broad grounds upon which the Ministry may be prepared to justify the interference of England in Egypt. It is not surprising that a Statesman who has been Viceroy of India should prefer to enlarge upon the Oriental aspect and value of the campaign just concluded. Having denied Arabi's claim to be considered the Leader of a National movement, he dwelt upon the menace which his insurrection constituted to Western civilisation and its influences. It has been repeatedly asserted by Liberal politicians that between the scattered elements of the Mahometan world there exists no common link of sympathy. That is not Lord Northbrook's view. He regards Mussulman sentiment as a vast aggregate of which the various parts are bound indissolubly together. England, he argues, is a Mahometan Power, and Arabi placed himself at the head of an agitation which, if it had proved successful, would have given England serious trouble in India. The successive events in North Africa are to Lord Northbrook but in one connected chain. Mussulman susceptibilities were outraged by the French occupation of Tunis, and Arabi assumed the rôle of Mussulman champion in Egypt. Had he been victorious, Mahometanism would have been in a fair way of winning a triumph in every portion of the Oriental Empire of Great Britain. The struggle, therefore, was between the Powers of the Eastern and Western civilisation; and if the former had gained the

upper hand, there would, it is clearly to Lord Granville for an answer, you can have anticipated that my action should have been met by such very tortuous dealing. Whatever desire there may be at the Foreign Office to evade the responsibility of the political necessity of finding the prisoners guilty, this cannot have been your wish. The task I undertook was as you know, a task mainly of reparation. Through my misunderstanding of your feeling towards them, I had encouraged the prisoners in their resistance to European diplomacy, and I owed it to them to help them when they were in trouble. They are in the hands of their bitter enemies, examined secretly, daily ill-treated and in danger of their lives. Their only protector is that very Sir Edward Malet who has his whole diplomatic reputation at stake in seeing them condemned. The Khedive, the Sultan, and more than one European Government are interested in discrediting their evidence or in their silence. The documents in their favour are far and away, in our Foreign Office, or with their enemies. What the preliminary examination of the prisoners without counsel means is this, that by the terror of their situation and their ignorance of the charges brought against them, they may be forced into such an attitude before the Court, as shall make it impossible afterwards for them to defend themselves with discrimination through counsel. For Arabi I have less fear on this head than for the rest, but even I am a peasant born. Sir, this may be Egyptian law, but it is not English justice. It may be diplomacy, but it is not honesty. I am your obedient servant.

WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT.

P.S.—The enclosed copy of my letter to Arabi will show that it contained nothing to justify its suppression.

TRANSLATION.—"September 22, 1882.

To Arabi Pacha.—"May God preserve you in adversity as in good fortune. As a soldier and a patriot, you will have understood the reasons which have prompted me from writing to you or sending you any message during the late unhappy war.

Now, however, that the war is over, I hope to show you that our friendship has not been one of words only. It seems probable that you will be brought to trial either for rebellion or on some other charge, the nature of which I yet hardly know, and that unless you are strongly and skilfully defended you run much risk of being precipitately condemned.

I have, therefore, resolved, with your approval, to come to Cairo to help you with such evidence as I can give and to bring with me an honest and learned English advocate to conduct your defence; and I have informed the English Government of my intention. I beg you, therefore, without delay, to authorise me to act for you in this matter, for your formal assent is necessary; and it would be well if you would at once send me a telegram and also a written letter to authorise me to engage counsel in your name. Several liberal-minded Englishmen of high position will join me in defraying all the expenses of your case. You may also count upon me personally to see, during your captivity, that your family is not left in want. And so may God give you courage to endure the evil with the good."

W. S. B.

MR. BLUNT AND THE TRIAL OF ARABI PACHA.

The *Times* publishes the following correspondence:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir.—If any of your readers should be under the impression that Arabi and his fellow-prisoners are having a fair trial with English counsel, the following letter, which I have considered it duty to address to Mr. Gladstone, will, I fear, undeceive them. The preliminary trial has already begun, the result of which is announced for Saturday. Mr. Broadley, their advocate, has not yet landed in Egypt. His junior, Mr. Mark Napier, who arrived last week at Cairo to prepare for the defence, has indeed, been promised by Sir Edward Malet permission to appear as counsel; but at the same time Riaz Pacha, the Khedive's Minister, has been allowed to refuse. Sir Edward and Lord Granville are telegraphing backwards and forwards, Mr. Napier is being refused access to his client, and, as far as it is possible to judge from diplomatic precedents, the trial will be over before a conclusion is arrived at satisfactory to any but those who have designed the prisoner's death.—I am, Sir, obediently yours,

WILFRID SCAWEN BLUNT.

THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.

"My Dear Sir.—With reference to my previous letters respecting the trial of Arabi Pacha and my proposal of defending him and the other chief prisoners with English counsel, I beg to lay before you the circumstances of the case as they now stand.—On the 22d of September you informed me that you had referred the question to Lord Granville, and I was led to expect an early and definite answer; and while waiting for it, for the case urgent, I wrote to Arabi announcing my intentions and asking his formal assent. This letter I enclosed to Mr. Hamilton's suggestion open. Sir Edward Malet, begging him to see to its delivery, I also engaged counsel to defend the prisoners as soon as the necessary authority should be obtained, and I despatched Mr. Mark Napier to Cairo to obtain professional access of the chief prisoner and a practice for his defence. It was not, however, till nine days after the date of my first communication with you—that is to say, the 28th of September—that I received any news on the subject from the Foreign Office. Then, in answer to a urgent application to you, I received from Sir Julian Pauncefote an intimation, 'that Lord Granville regretted that he did not feel justified in corresponding with me on the subject of my letters.' If this answer had reached me at once I should have no special remark to make, but the long delay which preceded it, at a time when every hour was of importance, leads me to believe that it was not undesigned—the more so, as I now learn on good authority that instructions were sent to Sir Edward Malet to withhold my letter from Arabi, while leaving me in ignorance of its non-delivery. It also appears that the prisoners' themes were left without knowledge of the effort which were being made to help them, that coincidently with an announcement that Mr. Broadley had been retained, counsel Arabi was transferred from English to Egyptian custody; and that upon Mr. Napier's arrival at Cairo a series of ill-objections, made possible by the rapid transfer, were raised in opposition to his communication with those he had learnt to defend. At the present moment it would appear that Sir Edward Malet, while holding out an assurance to Mr. Napier that English counsel will be allowed, nevertheless permits Riaz Pacha to refuse such counsel, and while authorizing Mr. Napier to prepare for the defence, refuses him his only possible means of doing so, to see the prisoners. Meanwhile, and this is the important feature of the case, the examination of the prisoners in being vigorously pushed forward.

"Now, Sir, I think you will not be surprised if I see in all these delays, evasions, and refusals to allow or to refuse a distinct evidence of *mala fides* on the part of the Foreign Office. If it was really intended that Arabi should receive the help of English counsel, why was I not at the beginning informed of it? Why was I left nine days without even the answer that there was no answer? Why was Sir Edward Malet instructed to withhold my letter? Why were the prisoners transferred to the Khedive's irresponsible keeping? Why was Mr. Napier refused access? Why is the Egyptian Ministry at the present moment refusing its consent to what Sir Edward Malet is in private promising? Above all, why are the proceedings against the prisoners not instantly adjourned?

"I fear it is not difficult to find a reason;

only I cannot understand that, in referring me

to Lord Granville for an answer, you can have anticipated that my action should have been met by such very tortuous dealing. Whatever desire there may be at the Foreign Office to evade the responsibility of the political necessity of finding the prisoners guilty, this cannot have been your wish.

The task I undertook was as you know, a task mainly of reparation.

Through my misunderstanding of your feeling towards them, I had encouraged the prisoners in their resistance to European diplomacy, and I owed it to them to help them when they were in trouble.

They are in the hands of their bitter enemies, examined secretly, daily ill-treated and in danger of their lives.

Their only protector is that very Sir Edward Malet who has his whole diplomatic reputation at stake in seeing them condemned.

He governed; but they had no desire to annex or govern the country. (Hear, hear.) He doubted if there was a responsible politician of any party that would desire one or the other. But they were not prepared to see Egypt in the power of any other country—(loud cheers)—and they were not prepared to accept the responsibility of allowing Egypt to lapse into a state of anarchy. With respect to the Suez Canal, it was not their desire and they did not wish to acquire any excessive power over it; but they were not prepared to allow Egypt to fall into such a condition as to make it probable that the Canal could be stopped at any time against British ships, whether of peace or of war. (Cheers.) They had, he believed, satisfied all the Great Powers of Europe that they had no intentions beyond those they had already expressed, and the Great Powers were now looking with perfect confidence to the course hereafter to be pursued by England. But what the Government said was, in the first place, that they must take care that the work that they had done, at the cost of the blood and money of this country, should not be done again.

(Cheers.) They had to take care there was in Egypt an army not to great for the absolute wants of the country, and an army that should be loyal to the Khedive, and a police that should defend the lives and property of foreigners, as well as natives, against troubles such as those which happened in Alexandria a short time ago. (Cheers.) In referring to the men who were employed in Egypt in the administration of the country, whether English, French, or native, the noble lord said he happened to know a good deal of what had occurred in Egypt during the last six years, and knew most of the men who had been employed there in high offices. The last three controllers were all men of the highest calibre in the British service, and it must be remembered that they were not sent there at the instigation of England, but were all appointed at the request of the rulers in Egypt. Now, what had they done? for that was the main point. It had been supposed that the English drew high salaries and had done nothing for the welfare of the people. It was hardly possible to conceive in this country the condition of an Asiatic country that had been abominably governed for generations. In former times the cultivators of the land did not know until the tax-payer arrived what he had to pay, and then it was the tax that was used. The result was that the poor people had to go to the ascensor and pay an exorbitant interest for the accommodation. Under the present Khedive, and on the advice of the English controller, the amount of taxes was fixed beforehand, and the rate of interest as a result had fallen from 30 to 8 per cent. Besides, taxes used to be multiplied in every conceivable form, but under the present Khedive the most offensive taxes had been abolished. While there was much now said in favour of Arabi, there was no proof that he had ever done anything for the benefit of the people. He had increased the cost of the army and added other burdens to the people, but he had never done anything for their benefit. Criticism on the acts of the Government in Egypt was so ripe that he must say a few words in reply. One argument used was that whereas they blamed the Government for going to war, they had gone to war themselves, and, therefore, their blame must have been wrong; and especially was that argument used in relation to the Afghan war, the circumstances of which, with the operations in Egypt, were very similar. The ultimate decision will of course remain with the English Government, but I understand that General Baker has submitted various alternative solutions of the question. As to the element of which the force should be composed, while it will be impossible to render it acceptable to all parties. In the meantime, the uncertainty which prevails plays effectively into the hands of the rivals of England. The brief telegraphic summaries which have been published here of the speeches of Messrs. Dodson and Courtney have created profound astonishment and amusement in well-informed circles. It was hardly possible to conceive in this country the condition of an Asiatic country that had been abominably governed for generations. Even Arabi himself has abandoned it as impracticable. A great amount of liberty and more complete government would be secured by the Indian method of extensive local administration, in which the districts would have some share, and a general employment of natives, but with a supreme central Government of the Ministers of the Khedive.

Baker Pacha has laid his scheme before the Khedive. Mindful of the financial necessities of the country, he has kept within the bounds of some competent statesmen, just as the reorganisation of the Army has been delegated to Baker Pacha. There are Indian officials who have learnt the art of organisation in the Punjab and the provinces of India who would be admirably fitted for the office. Until some scheme is prepared, Europe and diplomacy must wait. When it is ready, then diplomacy may do its work to render it acceptable to all parties. In the meantime, the uncertainty which prevails plays effectively into the hands of the rivals of England. The brief telegraphic summaries which have been published here of the speeches of Messrs. Dodson and Courtney have created profound astonishment and amusement in well-informed circles. It was hardly possible to conceive in this country the condition of an Asiatic country that had been abominably governed for generations. Even Arabi himself has abandoned it as impracticable. A great amount of liberty and more complete government would be secured by the Indian method of extensive local administration, in which the districts would have some share, and a general employment of natives, but with a supreme central Government of the Ministers of the Khedive.

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Commenting on the words sung, at the end of each verse—

"Oh! I am glad there is cleansing in the blood,"

"he expressed his ability to be glad at everything, though most of the newspapers were caricaturing him." Many persons, he said, were getting "into line" in blackening the "General's" character, though there was a more profitable and honourable way of making a living and even of making newspapers sell.

He had found the royal road to fortune here and happiness hereafter, and he invited any who were ambitious and were sorry the cutting off of Egyptian heads had been stopped so soon because they could not go and assist to cut off more, to join the Salvation Army and have "the greatness of grandeur."

"Come and get married to Christ," he cried, "and then you'll have a honeymoon that will last for life, and that will never get sour." Many persons had written letters sympathising with him, and saying he had a deal to do; so he had, and he enjoyed it. Others said they would not like to be caricatured as he was. He did; he enjoyed it, for those who did it were advertising him for nothing, and they were sent to get someone saved for the caricature. Let everyone that enjoyed religion say "Amen." Nearly 5,000 "Amens" were shouted in response to the speech, and the speaker asked to sing:

"Come, Saviour Jesus, from above ; Assise me with Thy heavenly grace."

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Galignani's Messenger.

EVENING EDITION.

Head Office: PARIS, NO. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices: LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,996.—FOUNDED 1814.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

PARIS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1882.

TERMS: PARIS.—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

FRANCE.—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr. 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; 1 year, 120fr.

EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES.—A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr.

INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES.—£1 12s. 0d.; 23s. 0d.; £2 6s. 0d.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted direct by a Cheque to London or Paris or by Mail to New York to be presented at all the bureaux de poste in Europe and the United States of America; also through the Messengers, Banks, and Booksellers.

LONDON.—Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Galignani's Messenger," 168, Strand; 1st floor, Strand, 30, Cornhill; BATES, HENRY and Co., Old Jewry; SMITH and SON, 186 Strand; E. C. Cowin and Co., St. Ann's Lane General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 160 Piccadilly; DAVIES and Co., 1, Finch-lane NICE.—15, Quai Massena.

Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 12—13, 1882.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

We should never have interfered by force in Egypt if we had not been compelled to do so by the triumph of anarchy and the consequent danger to our communications with India. But, before England withdraws her hand from the work, she ought to be satisfied that the securities necessary for her avowed and most legitimate objects are effectual and permanent. It is not safe to narrow the question to the point whether at a given moment Egypt is at peace, and the Canal protected by some international understanding. We have to consider whether the arrangements we leave behind us hold out a fair promise that order will be maintained. Not only the new military organisation of Egypt, but the new financial system must be taken into account as material elements in this problem. If troubles were to break out anew, through the collapse of either of these parts of the Khedive's Government, after we had left the Egyptians "to stew in their own juice," it might well happen that some other Power would intervene, with results it would be impossible to forecast. Lord Northbrook is as emphatic as any Conservative can be that it would be impossible for us to allow any other nation to acquire a preponderating influence in Egypt. However politicians may desire to narrow the issues with which Parliament have to deal now, and on which Parliament and the country will have to pronounce by and by, events will compel the recognition of the question as a larger and more complex one. We print elsewhere two remarkable documents bearing upon different parts of the Egyptian controversy, which may have an influence, in various ways, upon the policy of the Government. The one is Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's letter to the Prime Minister, protesting against the trial of Arabi, which will begin, and, as some think, may end, to-morrow [Saturday]. The other is an account, from a high authority, of the scheme for a new ship, named through Egypt, the shadow of which has disturbed the equanimity of M. de Lesseps. Having regard to the rapid and enormous growth of the Suez Canal traffic, it would be rash to venture on a confident statement that the proposed fresh-water Canal, which, from an engineering point of view, appears to be perfectly practicable, will not be carried out to meet an increasing demand for facilities of transit. If it should be no special arrangements for the protection of M. de Lesseps's Canal will cover the whole ground. The warning is not inopportune, that if we narrow our view only to the existing waterway, we may leave most important interests unsecured. Mr. Blunt's impassioned protest against the treatment of Egypt a defeated conspirator would have a short shrift. The point to be considered is whether, should the Egyptians be left to "stew in their own juice," their internecine factions, restrained by no European scruples, will not again plunge the country into the anarchy from which the British arms have delivered it, and imperil all that has been won so gallantly and at so heavy a cost.—*Times*.

* The document referred to is too voluminous for reproduction in the *Messenger*.

LORD NORTHBROOK'S DEFENCE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The first important vindication of the Government policy in Egypt, delivered by a Cabinet Minister, was forthcoming from Lord Northbrook at Liverpool on Thursday night. He addressed himself to the task less of forecasting what must soon take place than of setting forth the broad grounds upon which the Ministry may be prepared to justify the interference of England in Egypt. It is not surprising that a Statesman who has been Viceroy of India should prefer to enlarge upon the Oriental aspect and value of the campaign just concluded. Having denied Arabi's claim to be considered the Leader of a National movement, he dwelt upon the menace which his insurrection constituted to Western civilisation and its influences. It has been repeatedly asserted by Liberal politicians that between the scattered elements of the Mahometan world there exists no common link of sympathy. That is not Lord Northbrook's view. He regards Mussulman sentiment as a vast aggregate of which the various parts are bound indissolubly together. England, he argues, is a Mahometan Power, and Arabi placed himself at the head of an agitation which, if it had proved successful, would have given England serious trouble in India. The successive events in North Africa are to Lord Northbrook links in one connected chain. Mussulman susceptibilities were outraged by the French occupation of Tunis, and Arabi assumed the rôle of Mussulman champion in Egypt. Had he been victorious, Mahometanism would have been in a fair way of winning a triumph in every portion of the Oriental Empire of Great Britain. The struggle, therefore, was between the Powers of the Eastern and Western civilisation; and if the former had gained the

upper hand, there would, it is clearly to be anticipated that my action should have been met by such very forcible denials. Whatever desire there may be at the Foreign Office to evade the responsibility of refusal and yet refuse, I hope whatever may be the political necessity of finding the prisoners guilty, this cannot have been your wish. This undertaking was, as you know, a task mainly of reparation. Through my misunderstanding of your feeling towards them, I had encouraged the prisoners in their resistance to European diplomacy, and I owed it to them to help them when they were in trouble. At present they are denied all justice. They are in the hands of their bitter enemies, examined secretly, daily ill-treated and in danger of their lives. Your projector is that your Sir Edward Malet who has his whole diplomatic reputation at stake in getting them condemned. The Khedive, the Sultan, and more than one European Government are interested in discrediting their evidence or in their silence. The documents in their favour are far away, in our Foreign Office, or with their enemies. What the preliminary examination of the prisoners without counsel means is this, that by the terror of their situation and their ignorance of the charges brought against them they may be forced into such an attitude before the Court as shall make it impossible afterwards for them to defend themselves with dignity through counsel. For Arabi I have less fear on this head than for the rest; but even he is a peasant born. Sir, this may be Egyptian law, but it is not English justice. It may be diplomacy, but it is not honesty—I am your obedient servant.

WILFRID SCANNER BLUNT.

P.S.—The enclosed copy of my letter to Arabi will show that it contained nothing to justify its suppression.

"Translation.

To Arabi Pacha.

May God preserve you in adversity as in good fortune. As a soldier and a patriot, you will have understood the reasons which have prevented me from writing to you or sending you any message during the late unhappy war. Now, however, that the war is over, I hope to show you that our friendship has not been one of words only. It seems probable that you will be brought to trial either for rebellion or on some other charge, the nature of which I yet hardly know, and that unless you are strongly and skilfully defended you run much risk of being precipitately condemned. I have, therefore, resolved, with your approval, to come to Cairo to help you with such evidence as I can give and to bring with me an honest and learned English advocate to conduct your defence, and we have informed the English Government of my intention. I beg, therefore, without delay, to authorise me to act for you in this matter, for your formal assent is necessary, and it would be well if you would at once send me a telegram and also a written letter to authorise me to engage counsel in your name. Several liberal-minded Englishmen of high position will join me in defraying all the expenses of your case. You may also count upon me personally to see, during your captivity, that your family is not left in want. And so may God give you courage to endure the evil with the good.

W. S. B.

LORD NORTHBROOK ON THE EGYPTIAN WAR.

The Earl of Northbrook and Mr. Fawcett were entertained on Thursday night at a banquet in the Liverpool Reform Club. Lord Northbrook spoke in reply to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers," dealing principally with the critical aspects and circumstances of Egypt. It seemed to him that if there was one thing more universally admitted by every one than another it was that under the circumstances in which the Government were placed, with the obligations which they received from their predecessors in respect to Egypt, and with the large interests involved—interests not in the mean acceptance of the word, but in the highest acceptance of the term, interests in connection with our great dependency of India, interests which involved the peace of Europe, the future, perhaps, of the East and of the West—the Government had no alternative whatever but to lead its active support for the purpose of subduing the military insurrection which had broken out in Egypt. (Cheers.) Therefore he hoped he should be excused if he did not enter further into the cause which led to the beginning of the war. He would only deal with some of the collateral parts of the question. The point which they were most interested in was the feeling which had been excited, and which was a fact of serious importance, among great Mahomedan populations in regard to the affairs of Egypt. The Mahomedan population of India and elsewhere undoubtedly had a feeling of sympathy, many of them with the agitation and the military insurrection. How that feeling was to be accounted for it was not very easy to say, and it was excessively difficult to form any opinion of waves of sentiment which passed over communities and which, for obvious reasons of race and cultural sympathy, and of whose feelings we could know but little. The feeling, he believed, was created partly by the operations of the French, more particularly and mainly, he believed, by the successive rulers of Turkey, and the present Sultan among the number, who opposed themselves to all reasonable reforms in the provinces of the Porte—(cheers)—whereby, so far as he knew, the population of a considerable portion of the Turkish Empire was ready to give its sympathy to any movement from which they felt that they might anticipate some change in the rulership of their country. (Cheers.) In Egypt, though believed that some six months ago there was no serious sympathy in the military insurrection that had taken place, and he attributed the favour which had undoubtedly since been shown mainly to one cause, and that was the name which had been taken by the leaders of that party to encourage the worst form of Mahomedan feeling in the population, and certainly the most scandalous and most untrue representations respecting the intentions of the English Government, and latterly more especially the conduct of the English rule. But he turned from the Mahomedan sentiment shown in Syria and in Egypt to what more concerned us, and more concerned him individually—to the feeling which has been shown in our great dependency of India. They knew that the Empress of India ruled over a great number of Mahomedan subjects, and he could here speak of what had taken place with entire satisfaction, instead of with doubtful feelings. In India a great Mahomedan community knew well what the intentions and policy of the British Government were. They were accustomed to the rule of Turkey, and knew that the British made no distinction between one religion and another—(hear, hear)—and whether a man was a Mahomedan, a Hindoo, or a Christian, he was equally a subject of her Majesty, and entitled to all his rights as a citizen of a great country. In India what did they see? They saw the great Mahomedan native princes, as soon as they heard that military operations were to be undertaken in Egypt, offering soldiers to assist the troops of the Queen. He wished to say one or two words as to the course which had been taken after the operations in Egypt were concluded, and here, he was afraid, they would say that his observations would be very commonplace. He had no surprises—(hear, hear)—and they might he assured that the Government would avoid what we had been too much accustomed to late—secret treaties—(cheers) the terms of which were not seen until those who had made them were no longer responsible. (Renewed cheers.) The Government had instructed him to withhold my letter. Why was Sir Edward Malet instructed to withhold my letter? Why were the prisoners transferred to the Khedive's irresponsible keeping? Why was Mr. Napier refused access? Why was the Egyptian Ministry at the present moment openly refusing its consent to what Sir Edward Malet is privately promising? Above all, why are the proceedings against the prisoners not instantly delayed?

"I fear it is not difficult to find a reason; only I cannot understand that, in referring me

to Lord Granville for an answer, you can govern; but they had no desire to annex or govern the country. (Hear, hear.) He said if there was a responsible politician of any party that would desire one or the other. But they were not prepared to see Egypt in the power of any other country—(loud cheers)—and they were not prepared to accept the responsibility of allowing Egypt to lapse into a state of anarchy. With respect to the Suez Canal, it was not their desire and they did not wish to acquire any excessive power over it; but they were not prepared to allow Egypt to fall into such a condition as to make it probable that the Canal could be stopped at any time against British ships, whether of peace or of war. (Cheers.) They had, he said, been satisfied with the Great Powers of Europe that they had no intentions beyond those they had already expressed, and the Great Powers were now looking with perfect confidence to the course hereafter to be pursued by England. But what the Government said was, in the first place, that they must take care that the work that they had to do, at the cost of the blood and the money of this country, should not have to be done again. (Cheers.) They had to take care there was in Egypt an army not too great for the absolute wants of the country, and an army that should be loyal to its Khedive, and the police that should defend the lives and property of foreigners, as well as natives, against troubles such as those which happened in Alexandria a short time ago. (Cheers.) In referring to a subject which he employed in Egypt in the administration of the country, whether English, French, or native, the noble lord said he happened to know a good deal of what had occurred in Egypt during the last six years, and knew most of the men who had been employed there in high offices. The last three controllers were all men of the highest calibre in the British service, and it must be remembered that they were not sent there at the instigation of England, but were all appointed at the request of the rulers in Egypt. Now, what had they done? for that was the main point. It had been supposed that these men drew high salaries and had done nothing. It was hardly possible to conceive in this country the condition of an Asiatic country that had been abominably governed for generations. In metimes the cultivators of the land did not know until the taxpayer arrived what he had to pay, and then if he did not pay it the lash was used. The result was that the poor people had to go to the usurer and pay an exorbitant interest for the accommodation. Under the present Khedive, and on the advice of the English control, the amount of taxes was fixed beforehand, and the rate of interest as a result had fallen from 30 to 8 per cent. Besides that, taxes used to be multiplied in every conceivable form, but under the present Khedive the most offensive tax had been abolished. While there was much now said in favour of Arabi, there was no proof that he had ever done anything to the benefit of the people. He had increased the cost of the army and added much burdens to the people, but he had never done anything for them. Criticism on the acts of the Government in Egypt was so rife that he may say a few words in reply. One argument used was that whereas they blamed the Government for going to war, they had gone to war themselves, and, therefore, their blame must have been wrong; and especially was that argument always content with assumption, and never condescended to give any proof. (Cheers.) There certainly was a war in Afghanistan, and there had been operations in Egypt, but in the first the Government went into war in direct opposition to the Mahomedan ruler of the country, and in Egypt the Government had been in support of the Mahomedan ruler. The Conservative Government went into the Afghan war in direct opposition to the policy of their predecessors; while the present Government had acted in carrying out the policy of their predecessors without committing themselves to an approval of that policy. (Hear, hear.) The present Government had, further, gone into Egypt, in accordance with the authority and approval of all who had been consulted, and who were responsible for giving their opinion; whereas the Conservative Government went into their war in deliberate opposition to those who were responsible for giving them advice. (Cheers.) He complained that the criticism did not amount to argument, and referred to Sir Stafford Northcote, of York, Glasgow, in which he said that the late Government, by their policy of Egypt, nearly succeeded, Lord Northbrook said that the present Government had followed the same course they would have equally failed, and concluded by saying that he believed the public opinion of the country endorsed the Government's action, and that it would be found, on full discussion, to have been a just and, in fact, the only course to take. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Fawcett, in replying to the toast of "The Liberal Party," said that Lord Northbrook had spoken what he believed to be the unanimous opinion of the party, both inside and outside Parliament.

THE EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.—Edward Laurence and Daniel Levy, and John Brown and Frederick Kingwell, charged with conspiracy and perjury in two street collision cases tried at the Guildford Assizes, were again brought up at Bow-street on Wednesday. After some formal evidence Charles Hall, 86, Westminster Bridge-road, was called. He said he was a silk dealer. In July I went to Guildford and gave evidence in the trial of the action between Hall and the South-Eastern Railway Company. I did not see any accident in the Waterloo-road. I heard of it about a month before the trial from a man named Farmer. We met Kingwell. Farmer introduced me to him, and said that he had something to do with the accident. Kingwell said: "Do you want to be on this job?" I replied that I did not know anything about it. He said: "It is as simple as possible. There was a van coming down Waterloo-road with a load of goods, and a man fell off the van, and there was no policeman there for ten minutes afterwards." He told me that it would be a sovereign's duty if the case was won. As we did not understand it, Kingwell invited us to go to his house. Farmer and I went. Kingwell repeated what he had told us in the trial. He said: "It is as simple as possible. There was a van coming down Waterloo-road with a load of goods, and a man fell off the van, and there was no policeman there for ten minutes afterwards." He told me that it would be a sovereign's duty if the case was won. As we did not understand it, Kingwell invited us to go to his house. Farmer and I went. Kingwell repeated what he had told us in the trial. He said: "It is as simple as possible. There was a van coming down Waterloo-road with a load of goods, and a man fell off the van, and there was no policeman there for ten minutes afterwards." 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MORNING EDITION.

Head Office: PARIS, NO. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices: LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,997.—FOUNDED 1814.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1882.

TERMS: PARIS.—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 25fr.
FRANCE.—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr.; 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr.
EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES.—A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr.
INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES.—21 francs; 6d.; £3. 0s. 0d.; £5. 0s.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted directly by a Cheque on London or Paris, or by a Post-office Order, to be presented at the bureaux de poste in Paris and the United States, and also through the Messengers, Booksellers, and Booksellers.

LONDON:—*Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Galignani's Messenger," 168, Strand; also, by G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Bates, Henshaw & Co., 4, Old Jewry; S. Smith, 18, Strand; E. C. Cowie, 1, St. Ann's-lane; F. L. May, and Co., Finch-lane; Finsbury, Drury-lane, Davies and Co., Finsbury; NICE:—15, Quai Massena.*

Great Britain.
LONDON, OCTOBER 14—15, 1882.

THE EGYPTIAN SETTLEMENT.

The Times learns from the circular of the Conservative Whip, published on Friday, that Egypt is to be brought prominently before the House of Commons at its approaching meeting. The subject has been discussed at some length by Lord Northbrook and Sir Stafford Northcote, as well as by other speakers on both sides. It is not easy, however, to form from these speeches any precise idea either of what the Government intend to do or of what the Opposition would have them do. All the discussion about the share of this party or the other in bringing things to their present condition is a little antiquated. Sensible men know well that our Egyptian policy is about the last thing on which party accusations can fairly be founded. Both parties and the nation itself are committed in one way or another to the series of actions which have led up to our armed interference in Egypt, and both parties alike have frequently had before them nothing but a choice of embarrassments. What the country is now concerned with is the manner in which the position we have now attained is to be used, and the manner in which the Opposition, were it in power, would be prepared to use it. Lord Northbrook's quotation of the liturgy is, no doubt, excellent in its way, but even were it not rather difficult to reconcile with Mr. Courtney's advice to let the Egyptians stew in their own juice, it would be felt to be somewhat wanting in the precision required at the moment. We all wish to do the best we can in reason for all mankind, and we are all in favour of 'freedom far and wide.' General principles and aspirations of that kind are more conveniently taken for granted. Englishmen think not unnaturally that when mankind are in question a good deal of consideration is due to the three hundred millions or so who own allegiance to Queen Victoria, and that freedom even for the Egyptians is probably not to be best secured by either leaving them to their own devices or handing them over to the claws of a mixed Government in which every nation can obstruct and none can act. General control and general guarantees are fine phrases, but nothing more. There must be somewhere a concrete force capable of making law obeyed in Egypt, and the question is where that force is to be found. At present it is supplied by the British army, and the place of that army cannot be taken by paper constitutions, parchment controls, or general European guarantees with nothing but mutual jealousies behind them. The country wants no particular extension of power or influence as the reward of its exertions, but it does want security for the interests recently endangered, and some arrangement which shall maintain permanent order in Egypt, whether against internal turbulence or foreign intrigue."

The Spectator says all the utterances of Ministers during the week on the subject of Egypt show that the decision of the Government as to the broad outline of their policy has been made. They will try the experiment of self-government in Egypt, honestly and disinterestedly, once more. They will not permit any outside Power, including Turkey, to interfere, either by force or intrigue—all the speakers use expressions upon this subject of unusual strength—they cannot revive the Dual Control, though it accomplished some good in its day; and they will insist on a free way through the Canal at all times, both for their commercial and their fighting marine, but they will seek nothing for themselves. There is, we believe, no reason to doubt that this policy will be approved by the country and by Europe. Europe has no ground of complaint, and at home the great mass of Liberal electors, as is evident at every public meeting, and especially in public meetings attended or led by working-men, though admitting the necessity of the war and the justice of putting down a military revolt, have been anxious that as little should be done in Egypt as possible; that self-government should not be abolished; and that, above all, this country should, if possible, avoid new and heavy responsibilities. They support Mr. Gladstone on those conditions, which, again, even those who, like ourselves, entertain more distrust of the Asiatics' capacity for liberty, and are more sensitive to the great work which might be performed in Africa, find it not difficult to accept. Great Britain is deeply pledged to be disinterested, if she can, and the European confidence in her word when given is the first of all her "interests." Moreover, the self-government of Egypt, if it is possible, would for England and the world, as well as herself, be incomparably the best solution; first, because it would release Europe from a task which can never be thoroughly performed, the gradual absorption of Asia by European States; and secondly, because the successful administration of an Asiatic State by its own people would directly add a much-wanted element to the general reservoir of human ability. If Egypt can manage herself, after ceasing to do so for two thousand years, we shall be content. If that experiment fails, a new problem will come up; but until it has been tried, the resources of the country itself cannot be said to have been thoroughly exhausted, or the Egyptians to have forfeited the natural right of every people to control their own affairs.

CONSERVATIVE PROSPECTS.
The Saturday Review, with reference to recent speeches of the Leaders of the Opposition in the House of Commons, says:

—Even if Sir Stafford Northcote possessed the polemical faculties which he has frequently disclaimed, his appeals to the enthusiasm of factions would assume a subdued tone, because he has no desire to muster his forces for immediate action. It is well to remind Conservative Associations of the duties of organisation and proselytism, but it would be unadvisable to send round the fiery cross when there is no intention of giving battle. The last object which a prudent Conservative statesman would at this moment desire would be a change of Government. Much may be said against the present Ministers; but their capacity of mischief is in some directions limited, though in other respects it may seem to be increased, by the possession of office. It is certain that if a Conservative Government had introduced either the Protection of Property Bill or the Coercion Bill, Mr. Gladstone and some of his colleagues would have conducted an agitation against it that would probably have been irresistible. The conduct of Egyptian affairs would be almost as impracticable if the policy of a Conservative Government were incessantly thwarted by a Liberal Opposition, which might perhaps, have re-united all the sections of the party. The most conclusive of all reasons against premature attempts to overthrow the Government is that the majority which decided the last election is not destroyed, though it may probably have been reduced. A defeat of the Government on some chance issue would not imply the feasibility of supplanting the party which is still dominant. The Conservatives probably at present receive a more regular accession of converts than their opponents, inasmuch as every new revolutionary measure detaches thoughtful Liberals from a party which is ostentatiously controlled by its extreme section. Owners of property cannot regard with complacency threats of confiscating or alienating the land; nor are they reassured by the ambiguous language of the Prime Minister. The progress of agrarian legislation in Ireland justifies the anxiety of landlords in the rest of the United Kingdom, and all classes which have anything to lose begin to understand that other descriptions of property are threatened when landowners are subjected to spoliation. The most sentimental organ of democracy lately sneered at occupiers of villas, or, in other words, at the upper middle class, on the ground that they would probably not yet have settled in Egypt. It is true that the distrust inspired by Radical policy is not likely to be removed by an irrelevant and accidental occurrence. The strength of the Conservative party will be gradually increased by the secession of those moderate Liberals who have not yet had courage to break with their party. Whether the Opposition will at any rate obtain a majority of votes is a more doubtful question.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL AND THE SUZIE CANAL.

The publication of the Blue-book on the Channel Tunnel has revived a dormant controversy at a somewhat inconvenient time for Sir Edward Watkin and his friends. Two of the strongest arguments in favour of its construction have been, to say the least, considerably weakened by recent events. The permanence of the entente cordiale and the durability of the Anglo-French alliance, assumed so confidently a few months ago, can hardly be taken for granted to day:

The fears of the alarmists may be absurd enough; but no one can deny that the Tunnel would increase the impact of every French thrust upon the English ear. A time when we are attempting to turn a deaf ear to French recriminations and are preparing to ignore French protests is not exactly the season which Sir Edward Watkin would have chosen to reopen the question of the Tunnel. The second disadvantage to which he is exposed is the extent to which the recent war has justified the objections taken by English and Egyptian statesmen to the construction of the Suez Canal. It is not so many years since the "folly" of Lord Palmerston, in depreciating the severing of the Isthmus, was a favorite topic with the advocates of the Tunnel. But the war has convinced a good many people that neither Lord Palmerston nor the Egyptians who opposed the making of the Canal were quite as much mistaken as it was the fashion to assume. The Suez Canal, no doubt, conferred great material advantages upon the world; but it has made Egypt more vulnerable than ever, and it has imposed upon England a costly and dangerous expedition, of which we have as yet by no means seen the end. The Suez Canal, therefore, can no longer be invoked as a conclusive argument in favor of the Channel Tunnel. It tells both ways, and proves that the facilitation of communication may be attended with political disadvantages which can be but imperfectly appreciated in advance.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE "LION" SERMON.—In perpetuation of a custom originated upwards of two centuries ago, which is termed the "Lion" service, is annually preached at the church of St. Katherine Cree, Leadenhall-street, will be delivered on Monday evening by the Rev. Dr. Whittemore, Rector. The sermon was founded by Sir John Gayer, who afterwards occupied the office of Lord Mayor, who on a certain October 16th was travelling in Arabia. Becoming detached from the caravan, a lion approached him. Being unarmed, Sir John fell upon his knees in prayer upon which the lion looked at him, but after a few seconds walked off. Sir John then vowed to perpetuate the commemoration of his miraculous deliverance, and the funds he left for this purpose have enabled his wish to be carried out faithfully by means of the above service, which always takes place on October 16th. On this occasion the collection will be devoted to the expenses of the choir, who will render a full choral service.—*City Press.*

THE PEERAGE FOR THE TWO COMMANDERS.—It is the intention of the Government, shortly after the reassembling of Parliament, to propose a vote of thanks to Admiral Sir Beauchamp Seymour, General Sir Garnet Wolseley, Lieutenant-Generals Willis and Sir E. B. Hanley, and the officers and men of the army and fleet for their services in connection with the expedition to Egypt. At the same time it will be announced that the steps which it is proposed should be taken for recognising the services, either through whose instrumentality it has been to such an extent, to Mr. Hiram Henton, honorary secretary, announced that the subscriptions were flowing in in the most gratifying manner, the total up to the present time amounting to £100. Altogether about 600 persons might be expected at the dinner—100 from the regiment, and the remainder subscribers towards the reception fund.

EGYPT.

The Times correspondent at Cairo telegraphed on Friday:—

Baker Pasha submits to-day the preliminary project for the reorganisation of the Army. The expense is not to exceed £368,000. The strength of the army is to be 10,000; the officers half English, half native—that is, Turks, Circassians, Croats, or Egyptians of proved fidelity to the Khedive. The length of service is to be six years, with eight in the Reserves. The Gendarmerie, consisting of 1,400 picked men from the force, is to be under the orders of the Mudirs, for the preservation of order in the provinces. The reorganisation of the Municipal Police is not included in the scheme, but is left to the Ministry of the Interior. Sir Malet has requested the Mudirs to furnish him with lists of all arrests, considering it the duty of the British Government to see strict justice executed. A decree to be issued to-day withdraws compensation claims from the ordinary tribunal, assigning them to the Special Commission. Arabi's trial will probably begin on Tuesday, and is expected to last two days, but probably it will last longer.

The Standard has received the following telegrams from its correspondents in Egypt:—

CAIRO, FRIDAY NIGHT.

Several witnesses were examined to-day by the Commission. Of these the most important was an officer who acted under the orders of Suleiman Bey, who is supposed to be directly responsible for the burning of Alexandria, and who is said to have instigated the perpetration of the atrocities there. This person made a full confession of what he knew up to a certain point. But in spite of the utmost efforts of the Tribunal, they failed completely to extort from him a scrap of evidence calculated to criminate the chief leaders of the rebellion. The Commission holds another sitting to-morrow. The formal trial is now fixed for Monday. Sir Garnet Wolseley gives a grand banquet to-night, in the Abdin Palace, to the members of the Government and the great dignitaries of State. After it there will be a reception, which will be attended by the officers of the Expeditionary Forces.

ALEXANDRIA, FRIDAY NIGHT.

Upwards of three thousand persons have lodged claims against the Egyptian Government for compensation for damage suffered during the reign of Terror that followed the bombardment of this city. The sum they demand amounts in all to about six million pounds sterling. The attitude and bearing of the native population here, and in the interior is not so bad as had been anticipated. But in spite of the efforts of the Tribunal, they failed completely to extort from him a scrap of evidence calculated to criminate the chief leaders of the rebellion. The Commission holds another sitting to-morrow. The formal trial is now fixed for Monday. Sir Garnet Wolseley gives a grand banquet to-night, in the Abdin Palace, to the members of the Government and the great dignitaries of State. After it there will be a reception, which will be attended by the officers of the Expeditionary Forces.

The Royal Marine Artillery stationed at Aboukir have embarked for England.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* telegraphs:—One of the principal Ministers whom I have just seen declared to me that neither he nor his colleagues will remain in the country unless Arabi, with the ringleaders, be executed. He added that he had complete confidence that Arabi could be proved to have left Alexandria with about ten thousand men after the fall of July began, and that he stood at the Rosetta Gate while his troops passed laden with booty. Also that Arabi had given his distinct orders for the burning of Cairo. I give this as a Ministerial opinion. Sheriff Parker is strongly opposed to the presence of English counsel at the trial except as a consultant in consenting to make the trial public. It is now definitely fixed for Monday.

The fears of the alarmists may be absurd enough; but no one can deny that the Tunnel would increase the impact of every French thrust upon the English ear. A time when we are attempting to turn a deaf ear to French recriminations and are preparing to ignore French protests is not exactly the season which Sir Edward Watkin would have chosen to reopen the question of the Tunnel. The second disadvantage to which he is exposed is the extent to which the recent war has justified the objections taken by English and Egyptian statesmen to the construction of the Suez Canal. It is not so many years since the "folly" of Lord Palmerston, in depreciating the severing of the Isthmus, was a favorite topic with the advocates of the Tunnel. But the war has convinced a good many people that neither Lord Palmerston nor the Egyptians who opposed the making of the Canal were quite as much mistaken as it was the fashion to assume. The Suez Canal, no doubt, conferred great material advantages upon the world; but it has made Egypt more vulnerable than ever, and it has imposed upon England a costly and dangerous expedition, of which we have as yet by no means seen the end. The Suez Canal, therefore, can no longer be invoked as a conclusive argument in favor of the Channel Tunnel. It tells both ways, and proves that the facilitation of communication may be attended with political disadvantages which can be but imperfectly appreciated in advance.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MR. FAWCETT.

Mr. Fawcett dealt at some length with the land question, remarking that there was no subject that Liberals were more sure should be taken up in a thorough and comprehensive manner than a reform of the land tenure in England and Scotland. Any Government would have formidable difficulties to encounter in abolishing the laws of entail and primogeniture, in altering the present cumbersome system of settlement, and facilitating the transfer of land, and these difficulties could not be surmounted unless the people gave these reforms a cordial and united support. With respect to the "nationalization of the land," no words, he said, were required to show the injustice of appropriating the land without compensation. The large landowner and the peasant proprietor would not be its only victims. If the State were to take the land, without compensation, all the land of the country, the workman who, through the agency of a building society, is now able to call his house his own, would find himself dispossessed of the land on which it stands. Nationalization with compensation, though not so unjust, would prove incalculably mischievous in its consequences. It has been estimated that the annual rent of the agricultural land in this country is about £66,000,000. Take this at thirty years' purchase, and the amount of compensation required for the agricultural land alone would be £2,000,000,000, or nearly three times the amount of the National Debt. And when the State had become the possessor of all the land, what is going to be done with it? What principles are to regulate the rents to be charged? Who is to decide the particular plots of land that should be allotted those who apply for them? If the market charge is to be left to the open market, it would be a great loss to the State instead of a private individual; and if the market price is not to be charged, who is to bear the loss? Depend upon it, there is only one answer to this question. It must be made good from the general taxation of the country, and increased taxation means still more taken from the hard-earned earnings of the people, though this is not all. If the Government owned the land, and once began letting it on any other terms than those which regulate the transactions of ordinary commercial life, there would be opened indefinite opportunities for State patronage and favouritism, and the demoralizing corruption that would ensue would be more far-reaching and more baneful in its consequences than even the pecuniary loss which the scheme would involve. Discussing Mr. Mill's proposal with regard to "unearned increment," Mr. Fawcett said it contained nothing which he did not already know. The three conversed for a short time, but I could not hear what they said. They all came back before me and told the man who was holding me up. They seemed young, black-haired, and I felt they had on winey shirts; they had neither caps nor coats on. In about half a minute they were joined by two other men, being those I heard creeping, I was on my back. They were tall, with coats and hats off. Their faces were masked half-way down, and I saw their white shirt-sleeves. One of the tall men pushed a pistol towards my breast, and said to one of the men who had been holding me, "I am not guilty, and under no circumstances would I be guilty of such a crime." He was committed for trial.

CHARGE OF STEALING AN EARL'S BODY.

The declaration of Charles Soutar, charged with stealing the body of Lord Balcarras, was lodged on Friday with the Judiciary Clerk, Fulham. He says the letters signed "Nabob" were written and posted by him. He knew nothing about the removal of the body, except that he found it in the wood at Dunceth. He would not tell the rest of the story till he had been promised protection, as he was threatened. The rest of his story is as follows:—"As I passed through the wood I heard a stick break on my left-hand side. I stood still to hearen. I then heard the rustle of an animal, and when I ran as fast as I could for the thickest part of the wood, I had got about 20 yards when I was tripped up by a third party. When I looked up, there were two men above me holding me down. They seemed young, black-haired, and I felt they had on winey shirts; they had neither caps nor coats on. In about half a minute they were joined by two other men, being those I heard creeping, I was on my back. They were tall, with coats and hats off. Their faces were masked half-way down, and I saw their white shirt-sleeves. One of the tall men pushed a pistol towards my breast, and said to one of the men who had been holding me, "I am not guilty, and under no circumstances would I be guilty of such a crime." He was committed for trial.

THE LAW OF LIBEL.—Mr. T. Hughes, Q.C., judge of the Nantwich County Court, and better known as the author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," on Wednesday gave an important decision on the law of libel, by deciding that an editor might alter an advertisement to be made by a libel. An application had been made by Mr. Mackay of the *Warrington Guardian*, for a small amount, the payment of which had been refused on the ground that he had changed his mind. The editor had submitted to the court that he had altered the advertisement to fit the facts, and that they might have it before the year had expired, and that they might settle it upon financial principles. With respect to the

THE EUROPEAN DEMOCRACY AND THE WAR.

The Spectator calls attention to the growing dissonance between the views expressed in newspapers, whether English or Continental, and those entertained either by Governments or peoples. It does not undertake to explain all the causes of a phenomenon which has many, some of them complex, and one, the influence of money, at once irregular and intermittent, but which is patient to all who can look steadily at political tendencies:—

The "democracy" in Europe, the great body of the people, is becoming distinctly less warlike, and less inclined to enterprises which involve risk of war, than the "directing classes" from which journalists draw their inspiration. This may be denied, because the precept that democracies are inherently warlike, having been carefully fostered for generations, is nearly incurable; but the evidence is weighty indeed. All men admit the fact as regards France, although many would add that in France the desire for quiescence must be temporary. The tendency certainly exists in America, where deliberate attempts to persuade the people into a policy of conquest in Mexico, in St. Domingo, in Central America, and in the South have been baffled by the resolute dislike of a majority of the great body of electors. It is known that Germany, though there it is kept more out of sight by the never-failing fear of Slav aggression, the chronic jealousy of France, and the belief that Prince Bismarck, as regards foreign policy, can make no mistakes. It predominates, in spite of all the Jingo talk, in Britain, where the late Ministry was overthrown by it, where the retreat from the Transvaal and Afghanistan excited no hostility, and where the Radical masses, though willing to guard the route to India, and to leave Mr. Gladstone to decide on the method, are still reluctant to embark on any policy of adventure in Egypt, and inclined to do less than most journalists think wise. It may very well be the same in Italy.

SPEECHES OF PUBLIC MEN.

MR. NORTHBROOK.

Lord Northbrook and Mr. Fawcett were present on Friday evening at a great Liberal meeting in Liverpool, at which a vote of confidence in the Government was passed by acclamation. Lord Northbrook said that one who had watched the proceedings in the House of Commons must have seen that it was of vital consequence that some means should be found by which business could be properly transacted. It was said that there was some chance of Government checking freedom of speech, at least they knew well that no assembly in this or any other country could be convened without some rules and regulations to enable talking to be stopped and business transacted. Referring to Ireland, he said:—"I honestly believed a turning-point had been reached in the affairs of that country. It had been endeavoured to account for this simply by the recent measure passed for the strengthening of the hands of law; but it must be obvious that a progressive improvement ending in September could not be accounted for by an Act which was only passed in July. We firmly believed that to the Land Act of the present Government, supported by determined assertion of law and order, was due the improvement they had seen. The Land Act, coupled with the Arrears Act, had had a most beneficial effect. His lordship then contrasted the Crimean breakdown with the success which had marked the Egyptian expedition, and attributed the latter to the reforms introduced into the service by Lord Cardwell, supplemented by the valuable additions of Mr. Childers.

MR. FAWCETT.

Mr. Fawcett dealt at some length with the land question, remarking that there was no subject that Liberals were more sure should be taken up in a thorough and comprehensive manner than a reform of the land tenure in England and Scotland. Any Government would have formidable difficulties to encounter in abolishing the laws of entail and primogeniture, in altering the present system of settlement, and securing a juster distribution of seats.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE AND MR. GIBSON.

Sir Stafford Northcote spoke at Inverness on Friday, where addresses from various Constitutional Associations were presented to him.

Galignani's Messenger.

MORNING EDITION.

Head Office:—PARIS, NO. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Office:—LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 20,998.—FOUNDED 1814.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1882.

TERMS: PARIS.—A single journal, 8 sous; one week, 2fr. 50c.; a month, 1fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 25fr.

FRANCE.—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr.; 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; 1 year, 120fr.

EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES.—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr.; 3 months, 33fr.; 6 months, 64fr.; 1 year, 125fr.

INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES.—£1 12s. 9d.; £3 0s. 0d.; £5 2s. 6d.

Terms of Advertising: 1—75, 60, or 50 contines a line, according to the number of insertions. None under Three Francs.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 2fr. a line.

NOTICES, 3fr. a line. — PARAGRAPHS, 5fr. a line.

SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted directly by a Cheque on London or Paris, or by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux des postes in Europe and the United States of America; also through the Messengers, Banks, and Booksellers.

LONDON. Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Galignani's Messenger," 168, Strand; also by G. Street, 30, Corahill; Bates, Henry and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Son, 186 Strand; E. C. Cowie and Co., St. Andrew General Post-office; A. L. May and Co., 166 Fleet-street; Delitz, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane NICE—15, Quai Masséna.

Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 15—18, 1882.

ENGLAND, ARABI, AND THE SULTAN.

When we contemplate the spirit displayed by the Egyptian Government towards Arabi it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the decision to hand him over to them was most unfortunate. It was doubtless difficult with clashing responsibilities and an uncertain *locus standi* to choose whether to keep our prisoner or to hand him over to the authorities we had re-established. Haste appears to have acted as an evil counsellor in handing the captive of the English army over to the very powers he had subverted. We are inclined strongly to insist upon the fact that he was not the Khedive's prisoner, but distinctly ours. The Khedive had shown himself utterly incapable of coping with the rebellion, and could have made no headway without our assistance. Had the position been otherwise, and that while our troops were fighting side by side with those of the Khedive his men had captured Arabi, we might still have asked that the prisoner should be treated with un-Oriental generosity; but we should be in no position to insist upon his being fairly dealt with as we secured by doing all the fighting and seizing the rebel ourselves. So far all had gone well. The next move, however, placed us in a situation which left logic on the side of the Egyptians. When we handed over the prisoner to the Khedive we involved ourselves immediately in an almost inextricable mesh of difficulties. It was and is logically absurd that we should hand a rebel over to the ruler of his own country, and then interfere and insist that he should be tried according to English ideas of justice and defended by English counsel. All this difficulty has arisen from some confusion of ideas as to how far a rebel against his own Government is a prisoner of war to the ally who put him down and by the hurried solution of the difficulty gives him up to his bitterest enemies. Still, admitted that the conduct of England has been illogical, the determination that Arabi should have fair play is at once just and generous. It is not because we committed the error of giving up our prisoners that we are to stand tamely by and see him slaughtered by the very men whom he hurled from power, by a Government which we have restored to life. Mr. Gladstone has proved himself not unmindful of English interests in Egypt, and English honour will doubtless equally engage his care. It is not now a question of Arabi and Tewfik, but whether an army culled from our finest regiments, admirably officered and superbly appointed, is to be put in the position of thief-catchers, or rather of headmen, to the Khedive. Should, however, the prisoner be returned safe and sound into our hands, the difficulty ceases; for he will then again be a prisoner of war, and all pretence of trying him for a capital, or perhaps any, offence must necessarily vanish. That the apprehensions of Arabi and the Porte entertained by the Khedive are not altogether groundless is made apparent by the news from Constantinople. The firm and dexterous manner in which the wily turns and desperate bounds of Turkish diplomacy have been met by Lord Dufferin coupled with the probable loss of all but titular sovereignty over Egypt, and of the tribute into the bargain, seems to have exasperated the Sultan, and afforded an opportunity to the fanatical party to attempt to thrust the Grand Vizier from power. What is called Turkish opinion is evidently excited against England, to the extent of holding a meeting at the Palace to decide what attitude shall be adopted towards her. The fanatics, who seem to be led by Mahmoud Nedim and Assyn Pachas, are represented as opposed to any understanding being come to with England and arrayed against Said Pacha, who pointed out to them that the surest way of ruining Turkey is to oppose England. It is hoped by the Sultan that an appeal to the other Powers against the occupation of Egypt by England will not be without effect. The relations of England towards Turkey have undergone an entire change since the first shot was fired at Alexandria. England has protected her chief interest in the Ottoman Empire, the route to India, and having taken care of her own business is no longer profoundly interested in the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, that hub of European politics for the last forty years, which has cost Western Europe more blood and treasure than it is ever likely to cost again. *Daily News.*

THE NAVAL RELIEF FUND.—Admiral Ryder sends to the papers the following statement as to the various naval relief funds administered by the Royal Patriotic Commissioners:—*Captain Relief Fund.* From this fund there were paid during the year 1881 full annuities to forty-four widows and five relatives. Half-annuities to sixty remarried women. Also allowances to fifty-five children, twenty-two of whom also received ed and maintenance. This, with the cost of management, necessitated an expenditure of £3,091 1s.—*Eurydice Relief Fund.* The amounts upon this fund at the same date were—twenty-four widows, nine remarried women, five officers' widows, eight children of officers, and thirty-nine children of seamen and marines, and educational allowances had been paid to five children. In all the expenditure during the year was £1,163 10s. 8d.—*Atlanta Relief Fund.* The payments from this fund for 1881 were to twenty-two widows, five officers' widows, eleven children of officers, and thirty-one of seamen and marines, amounting in all to £367 2s. 7d. Mr. Finlayson, the actuary of the National Debt Office, in his report to the Commissioners of the Royal Patriotic Fund, dated the 31st of March, 1882, states that he had made an examination of the financial positions of these funds, and that the assets in hand are of far greater extent than the liabilities under which the respective funds were reported to stand on the 31st of December, 1881. The recipients of annuities from this fund during the year 1881 were four widows and five children, and the amount expended £114 12s. 4d. This fund has a surplus income of about £100 a year.

THE ENGLISH MARRIAGE LAW.—Infinite dispute is at this moment going on with regard to the unfortunate incarceration of the Reverend Mr. Green, and we are assured that the existing law of ecclesiastical discipline is a scandal. But, whatever the friends and partisans of that unfortunate clergyman may hold to the contrary, there are other portions of our ecclesiastical law which call much more urgently for amendment and revision than do the Acts for the maintenance of Church discipline and for the punishment of recalcitrant clerks. It is impossible to hold for a moment that the law of marriage is, as it stands, in a satisfactory condition. A recent scandal at Sheffield brings out the defects of the system in a very remarkable manner. A Sheffield solicitor, of the name of Binns, seems to have made the acquaintance, through the medium of a matr-

monial advertisement, of a widow some forty years of age, and possessed of a considerable fortune. Mr. Binns made arrangements for an interview; but, no doubt to his surprise, was waited upon by the lady's brother. A stormy scene ensued, at which blows were freely interchanged, and the conflict is said to have been renewed at the railway station. The lady, who is a Roman Catholic, took refuge in a convent, and during her retreat Mr. Binns carefully procured a license in proper form, and obtained a dispensation from the recognised Roman Catholic authorities to permit a marriage in a Protestant church. While all this was being done, the recriminations and counter-recriminations on either side had reached a point at which reconciliation became impossible. The lady's brother insisted that she was insane and that Mr. Binns was an adventurer. That gentleman asserted that the lady was of perfectly sound mind; that he was as well able to protect her interests as was her brother; and that were it not for the existence of her private fortune, no objection would have been made to the marriage. When the time appointed for the ceremony arrived, a most unseemly disturbance took place, both outside the church and within it. The lady's brother, as she alighted at the church door, attempted to stop her by force, and would have done so had not the police interfered. Inside the church, when the customary proclamation was made, he stepped forward to forbid the marriage, alleging that his sister was or had been insane, and that there were many most sufficient reasons why the ceremony should not be proceeded with. Mr. Binns, on the other hand, produced three certificates of the lady's sanity; while she herself announced her determination to be married at once. The officiating clergyman had, consequently, no alternative. The marriage took place; and the lady, for better or worse, is wife to the husband of her choice. There is evidently more in the case than meets the eye. A matrimonial advertisement is not the usual method by which a widow possessed of a fortune in her own right seeks to procure a husband; and it is usual, if only to prevent the possibility of misrepresentation, that a lady's fortune should, upon marriage, be settled on herself. On the other hand, the lady, although undoubtedly eccentric, was yet sufficiently insane to justify her detention. Her brother had, accordingly, to set the marriage out. How the whole story will end it is impossible to predict. But from whichever way we may regard the case, the circumstances are discreditable, and it may safely be asserted that in no other country than England would such a scene of tumult and of violence have been possible. In England we are still feeling our way to an absurd compromise between views that are hopelessly irreconcilable. We declare marriage, when once performed, to be indissoluble. And consequently if any needy adventurer elopes with a ward in Chancery, no power on earth can set the marriage aside. He denies all complicity whatever in the riots of the 11th of June, and I understand that even in official circles it is now believed that they will fail in obtaining any proof against him on this point of the case. Arabi's Council intends to demand information as to the exact whereabouts of M. Ninet at present, that as gentleman can prove that Arabi, many Bedouins for plundering and looting. Public opinion here runs high on the subject of Arabi's guilt and the European community are satisfied that he is guilty of all the charges brought against him. Baker Pasha submitted his Army and Gendarmerie schemes to Riaz and Cherif Pachas yesterday. They accepted and approved the whole of the main provisions of the plan, and only required a few modifications in some minor details.

The *Times* correspondent at Cairo, telegraphing on Sunday, says:—

The evidence of Arabi's complicity with the massacres is possibly insufficient to secure conviction, consisting of numerous incomplete links; but, I am afraid, leaves little doubt that "not proven," rather than "not guilty" would be the verdict of impartial minds. For instance, Said Gandeel was Prefect of Police at Alexandria at the Zeitphane when *nabobs* were distributed. A friend of his at the time assured me that Gandeel opposed the massacre and delayed it by his refusal. He was eventually overcome by pressure, but simulated illness at the last moment to avoid direct complicity. Now among the documents is a cipher telegram from Arabi to Gandeel, dated the 8th, to this effect:—"Hasten to agree with Suleiman Sami about important measures of which he has spoken to." Suleiman is at large, and is admitted the chief instigator. On being confronted with the telegram Arabi did not attempt an explanation. The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have been staying at Norfolk House, St. James's, since their return from Derwent Hall, Derbyshire, in the course of the week to Arundel Castle for the winter.

The Duke of Manchester and Lady Alice Montagu and Lord Charles Montagu have arrived in town from Scotland. The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford have left Charles-street, St. James's, for Brookleaze for the winter. The Earl of Northbrook and Lady Emma Barling have arrived at the Admiralty, Whitehall, from visiting the Earl and Countess of Derby at Knowsley. Viscount Lyons returned from Knowsley, where he had been staying with the Earl and Countess of Derby. Friday and on Saturday evening a short visit to the Earl and Countess of Camarvon at Highclere Castle. Sir Alfred and Lady Slave have taken Armitage Hill, near Ascot, for the winter. On Saturday the Right Hon. H. Fawcett, M.P., left Liverpool for Knowsley.

A marriage has been arranged between Colonel Sir Edmund F. Du Cane, R.E.C.B., Chairman and Surveyor-General of Prisons, and Mrs. Grimston, widow of Colonel Grimston, of Grimston, Gath and Kilwick, Yorkshire.

The Marquess and Marchioness Conyngham have arrived at Thomas's Hotel.

Lord Keane has returned to Thomas's Hotel from Menz Hall, Cheshire.

The death is announced as having taken

Egypt.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

THREATENED MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Sunday eve ing:—

Cairo, Sunday Evening.

The trial of Arabi and the leaders of

the insurrection is again postponed, but it is believed that it will commence on Wednesday.

The Egyptian Ministry persists only refuse

to the English counsel o see Arabi.

Yesteray the British Government instru ed

Sir E. Malet to press the point. Riaz Pacha

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NICE:—15, Quai Massena.

Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 16—17, 1882.

ITALY AND SCRUTIN DE LISTE. Politicians in Italy are preparing for the electoral contest which is to take place in that country in the course of a few days. The interest felt in the event is special and exceptional, for the elections are to be held under the new Reform Bill, which besides considerably widening the basis of the franchise, introduces a novelty in the methods of voting. Hitherto the number of electors in Italy has been considerably under a million, and not half of those inscribed on the register ever took the trouble to vote. The principle that entitles a man to a vote is the same, for the most part, as it was previously, but the amount of direct imperial and provincial taxes a man must now contribute in order to be an elector has been considerably reduced. It would hardly be interesting for us to reproduce the interminable clauses of the new Reform Bill, which has been plucked in every commune in Italy. As with us, the elector must have attained the age of twenty-one; but, as is not the case in England, he must know how to read and write. This, in Italy, where there are still so many *analfabeti*, or illiterates, is a qualification that almost all politicians have agreed in regarding as imperative. Then comes the condition that a man must be a taxpayer, and a payer of direct taxes—a condition which few people in Italy can well escape. In that country things are done with a certain amount of negligence, not to say slovenliness, and we have seen no trustworthy estimate of the size of the new Electoral body. Neither will the forthcoming Elections provide a satisfactory test. Thousand of persons otherwise entitled to vote will be disqualified by the fact of being in arrears with their contributions to the Exchequer. Numbers, again, will not care to trouble themselves to go to the poll. Moreover, tens of thousands will stay away because Pius IX. ordered them to do so, and Leo XIII. has unfortunately not removed the prohibition. The fancy franchises, as we in England are in the habit of calling them, are pretty numerous. Certain officials, the *Mille* who followed Garibaldi to Marsala, and various persons who fought for the unity of Italy in the dramatic days now happily passed away, are treated as a privileged class. In a word, their sword is their qualification, and not an ignoble one. Taken in its entirety, the Reform Act is a fairly wise piece of legislation. It may turn out that the number of those who actually vote will still not be large; but the opportunity is not withheld, and no one can henceforth allege that the basis of the Electoral franchise in Italy is too narrow. One considerable innovation, however, has been made in the previous Electoral Law. M. Gambetta must cast his eyes towards the country of whose race he is supposed to be; for that *Scrutin de Liste* which he has hitherto vainly endeavoured to extort from the French Legislature is now exercised in Italy. It is surrounded, however, with a curious number of precautions. Some Electoral Colleges, or, as we should say, Constituencies, return three, some five, some nine, some eleven members. This depends, of course, upon their size. In each case, however, an elector has as many votes as there are representatives, and we are only too glad to allow the history of the Anglo-French Control to sleep in the grave to which that institution has been consigned by events. But when we are told that England had no cause to complain of the action of her partner in Egypt, it is necessary to recall to the memory of those who make such an assertive of some facts concerning which there is no dispute.

The first great mistake, that rendered all that followed almost unavoidable, the Joint Note of January—to whom did we owe that? It was proposed by France, pressed by France, and accepted most unfortunately accepted by England, contrary to the advice of her agents on the spot, solely from a desire to keep on good terms with France. When this blunder was committed, there was still a suspicion that it might have been remedied if prompt concerted action had been taken. At this moment M. Gambetta fell, and his successors took office, with the determination to avoid any action whatever. Lord Granville proposed in February that appeal to Egypt which did not take place till May. Why was there then this fatal delay? Because France, which had been too reckless in January, was now too timid to allow anything to be done. Mr. de Freycinet put his foot down on one proposal after another made by Lord Granville. He would not hear of any intervention at all, not even an intervention to come to terms with Arabi. At this time affairs in Egypt were drifting daily nearer the abyss. After a long delay, he sent out special financial agents who had been rejected, Lord Granville proposed that a Turkish General should be sent to restore discipline in the Egyptian army in conjunction with officers from England and France. This also was rejected by France. When at last, in May, M. de Freycinet made the proposal that English and French iron-clads should be sent to Alexandria, Lord Granville proposed that the danger of this step should be minimised by asking the other Powers to co-operate. This was temporally vetoed by France, and the English Government for the fourth time gave way against its own judgment. "Her Majesty's Government think this a mistake," wrote Lord Granville, "as the French Government held absolutely to it" the mistake was committed. We need not pursue the story further, nor remind the public how it was came to be exposed single-handed to all the costly and dangerous consequences of the Egyptian Expedition. —*Daily News.*

INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN LONDON. The present epidemic of scarlet fever in London seems likely to bring about the renewal of an old quarrel. From the recent action of the Metropolitan Asylums Board it seems that the contest decided against it in the Hampstead and Fulham cases is about to be recommenced with a change of face. An attempt on the part of the Board to convert the hospitals at Hampstead and Fulham into centres for the aggregation of small-pox cases from various parts of London was met with strenuous opposition. The first case tried was that of Hampstead, where, after costly litigation, the Board was beaten at great expense to the ratepayers. Despite this experience, an attempt was made to force a small-pox hospital, subject to receive cases from any part of London, upon Fulham. This was strongly resented by the inhabitants of Brompton, South Kensington, and Fulham, who were

content to deal with their own cases, or with any within a radius of a mile, but protested against cases being brought to them from the East End of London. Nothing, however, would satisfy the Board but that the Fulham Hospital, the ground for which was originally obtained for a convalescent hospital only, should receive small-pox patients from parts of London of which the neighbours had never heard. It was determined to resist the infliction, and an injunction was obtained restraining the Board from sending patients from any distance beyond a radius of one mile. Against this decision the Board appealed, and in the meantime a Commission was appointed to investigate the whole question, and experts were employed to decide on the probability of contagion being spread in the district immediately surrounding the hospitals in which contagious diseases were accumulated. Evidence of a conclusive kind was produced concerning Fulham Hospital. It was shown by a map and by carefully collected statistics, that after the hospital was made a small-pox centre, the district, which had previously been comparatively free from disease, had suffered severely, the map apparently proving, like a similar one made in Paris, that places towards which the wind blows without interruption from a hospital for infectious diseases are specially subject to be affected by them. The result of the Board's application to the Court of Appeal was, as might be expected, that the injunction obtained in September, 1881, was confirmed, and now remains in full force. It limits the area from which small-pox patients can be sent to the hospital to the radius of one mile; and it may be added that no sooner was it obtained than the cases within that radius rapidly diminished, and finally so completely disappeared that the hospital has been closed for several months. One would have thought that this experience, fortified by recent medical opinion against the concentration of disease, would have been conclusive against contagious disorders other than small-pox; but the Asylums Board appears to entertain a different opinion, for it has opened the Fulham Hospital for scarlet fever cases, and seems to be determined to reopen it at Hampstead. So far as the law is concerned, the Board is acting within its powers, for in the long and costly litigation already incurred small-pox only was referred to. The reason given by the Board is that it is not fair to send fever cases from the west to the east—that is to Homerton Hospital; but, with what appears strange perversity, it has decided to send cases from east to west, for cases are now in the Fulham Hospital from Wapping. A protest from the inhabitants having been overruled by the Local Government Board, it is now asked that scarlet fever cases may be limited to the one mile radius, like those of small-pox. At the last meeting of the Asylums Board scant favour was shown to any kind of concession, just as if rules and restrictions which applied to small-pox did not morally apply with tenfold strength to scarlet fever. The obstinacy of antagonism apart, there ought not to be, and indeed is not, any difficulty in each parish taking its own fever cases. Fulham and Hammersmith are prepared to do so, and Kensington and Chelsea could easily do as much. St. Pancras and Hampstead are also ready to fend for themselves. Other parishes would doubtless follow if they were directed to do so by the Local Government Board, and thus the more probable danger of the aggregation of fever cases in a few large hospitals would be averted. —*Daily News.*

FRENCH RESPONSIBILITY FOR EVENTS IN EGYPT.

We have no desire to revive old controversies, and we are only too glad to allow the history of the Anglo-French Control to sleep in the grave to which that institution has been consigned by events. But when we are told that the Asylums Board scant favour was shown to any kind of concession, just as if rules and restrictions which applied to small-pox did not morally apply with tenfold strength to scarlet fever. The obstinacy of antagonism apart, there ought not to be, and indeed is not, any difficulty in each parish taking its own fever cases. Fulham and Hammersmith are prepared to do so, and Kensington and Chelsea could easily do as much. St. Pancras and Hampstead are also ready to fend for themselves. Other parishes would doubtless follow if they were directed to do so by the Local Government Board, and thus the more probable danger of the aggregation of fever cases in a few large hospitals would be averted. —*Daily News.*

THE WORK OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.

The present Quartermaster-General is having quite a rough time of it. It was but a few weeks ago that General Herbert was called upon to despatch an army corps to Egypt. All the work done by the Department over which he presides was carried out in splendid order. There was not, in fact, a hitch anywhere. The fighting being concluded, the troops have to be brought back. Considering the amount of extra work and responsibility which devolved upon General Herbert, it is to be hoped that the horrors may be duly considered, when the horrors are being distributed. It is too often the case that those who sit quiet in offices, and mature the earlier arrangements by which the success of a campaign is ensured, are overlooked, whilst all the rewards pass to those who are lucky enough to secure commands and staff appointments in the field. —*Army and Navy Gazette.*

PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1882.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

The correspondent of the *Standard* at Cairo telegraphed on Monday evening:—The deadlock regarding the trial of Arabi Pacha continues, and as neither party appears inclined to give way, there is no saying how long a time may elapse before the matter is settled. Upon the one hand Sir E. Malet has announced that the trial will not proceed unless Arabi is defended by his English counsel, while on the other the Ministry have given Sir E. Malet to understand that they will not be responsible for the government of the country if the English counsel introduces modes of procedure altogether unknown in Egyptian courts. It is supposed that they object partly because the counsel is supplied by Mr. Blunt, whom they regard as an ally of Arabi and an enemy of Egypt, and they assert that great malice will be caused by his interference and cross-examination, and that this will have a very bad effect upon the country. The ignorant portion of the population will suppose that the English have taken up Arabi's cause and have forsaken the Khedive, whose prestige will be greatly injured.

Arabi's friends assert that several members of the Ministry dare not face the cross-examination to which an English barrister would certainly subject all witnesses, and that they fear that many inconvenient facts and incidents would come to light. For instance, during the Mission of Dervish Pacha here there were negotiations, and probably correspondence, between Arabi and others now high in office, and ugly facts might come out as to the relations of these persons with Arabi, even while hostilities were going on. The incident of the intrusion of the eunuchs of the Palace into Arabi's cell at midnight has not been satisfactorily cleared up, and it is asserted that they were in fact, and that they were in fact, engaged with Arabi. English barristers might introduce into the case which would be singularly unpleasant for many highly-placed officials. In the meantime, although the full official machinery of the country has been occupied in getting up the case of the prosecution, the fact remains that Arabi has not as yet been allowed to see his counsel or to prepare his defense. I understand that the evidence yesterday adduced before the Court of Inquiry tended to exonerate rather than to convict him of complicity in the burning of Alexandria. A list of native lawyers has been submitted to the various prisoners, and they have been invited to select any they might prefer to represent them at the trial; but it is significant that each lawyer named has not only declined, but has left the court. Under the present circumstances, and seeing that a failure of the court to convict Arabi would unquestionably be viewed by the country as a defeat of the Khedive, and would render the future even darker and more difficult than it already is, some are of opinion that it would be better for the Egyptian Government to abandon the prosecution altogether, proclaiming, according to their first announcement, a general amnesty, and banishing from the country Arabi and the other leaders whose presence in Egypt is incompatible with the rule of the present Khedive.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—

"The general results of the private investigation are that the prisoners for the most part objected to be questioned on the events of the 2nd of February and the 9th September. Arabi's protest was especially strong, on the grounds that the Khedive granted a general pardon to all persons implicated in any events up to the massacre. Regarding the release of the colonels in February, he denies that he and Ali Fezmi, with Abdalal, had previously arranged that in the event of being imprisoned the regiments should come to rescue them. Three were invited to a banquet at the house of Osman Pacha Rakfi, the War Minister, and were seized upon. The three colonels were rescued by the regiments of Abdalal and Ali Fezmi, Arabi's old commanding in the matter. With regard to this subject, Arabi protests that the colonels and men were disgusted with the system of giving military commissions to civil officers, and the better class to Turks and Circassians." "Ali," said Arabi, "was unanimously chosen by my brother officers to represent their cause." Arabi eloquently and forcibly repudiated all idea of collusion between the colonels and the men. The latter, whom he declares acted spontaneously, could not, he reiterates, have made a pre-arrangement, because they had not a suspicion that the banquet was a mere trap. Arabi continued in the same strain in the course of examination of the events of September, protesting that his action was justified by the state of the country and the Khedive's own subsequent approval. The country, he said, was ruled despotically by the Turks and Circassians. There was no justice in the land, except by purchase, and "I loved my country," exclaimed Arabi, "and my only ambition was to allow her to enjoy such privileges as were possessed by the people of happy lands. We conducted the Abdin rebellion in an orderly manner. Before making my demand for a Constitution, ministerial reorganization, and the renovation of the Chamber, I informed the foreign Consuls of the steps I intended to take in the interests of Egypt. Shortly afterwards the Khedive was pleased to express his sense of my zeal for my country's good. He nominated me first Vice-Minister and next Chief Minister of War. The Anglo-French Note led to the fall of the Ministry and my resignation, and immediately the Foreign Consuls, concerned for the safety of their countrymen, visited me, asking for a guarantee of security. Though no longer in power, I sent a circular to the officers, inviting them to preserve peace, and the war was successful. Subsequently the Chamber, summoning me, and asked me to petition the Khedive to reinstate me as Minister of War, which, after a short space of indecision, the Khedive did. When at last, in May, M. de Freycinet made the proposal that English and French iron-clads should be sent to Alexandria, Lord Granville proposed that the danger of this step should be minimised by asking the other Powers to co-operate. This was temporally vetoed by France, and the English Government for the fourth time gave way against its own judgment. "Her Majesty's Government think this a mistake," wrote Lord Granville, "as the French Government held absolutely to it" the mistake was committed. We need not pursue the story further, nor remind the public how it was came to be exposed single-handed to all the costly and dangerous consequences of the Egyptian Expedition. —*Daily News.*

The Times says:—With reference to Mr. Blunt's letter to Mr. Gladstone, published by us on the 13th inst., that gentleman informs us that he has since received a formal communication from Sir E. Malet, dated October 4, returning his letter to Arabi Pacha, and stating that this was done in accordance with instructions received from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Mr. Blunt asks us to state that he chose Sir E. Malet as his means of communication with the prisoner in order that his proceedings might be strictly formal and above board, and that he gave notice to the Home Government of his having done so on the 27th of September, his object in addressing Arabi being merely to give him friendly assistance in his distress, and to obtain from him the necessary legal authority to act on his behalf in appointing counsels. Mr. Blunt adds that he has from the first pledged his word to Mr. Gladstone to abstain from any interference with contemporary politics in Egypt. The following is an extract from a letter from Mr. Mark Napier:—

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Gregory, and that the Government has consented. I told Sir Edward that I held Mr. Blunt in high esteem. He replied that he was a friend of Sir Charles Wilson, English member of the Commission. I apprehend no difficulty in obtaining an interview with Arabi. The trial is to be held, and we are to be present, according to the French system, and an *acte d'instruction* is to be read to the prisoner, and he is to be allowed to speak. I will write again shortly, when I have seen Sir Charles Wilson and my client."

Sir John Adye visited Arabi Pacha while he was under the charge of English officers to see for himself that he was being properly treated. Arabi, we believe, expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the treatment he was receiving. Mr. Napier telegraphs:—

"Cairo, 16th, 11.20 a.m.—Sir Edward Malet still insists that English counsel shall be allowed the privilege of cross-examination. The trial is postponed until this point is settled. Debut has been postponed."

Unless proper arrangements are made by the Egyptian authorities to secure a fair trial, it is possible that the British Government will require that Arabi shall be re-transferred to English custody.

PARLIAMENT OUT OF SESSION.

Sir Sydney Waterlow, M.P., addressing the Gravesend Radical Association on Monday, dwelt upon the subject of municipal government in London. The City Liberties were which the City of London enjoyed ought to be extended. He believed that those who inquired into the constitution of that corporation would recognize in it the oldest form of a free representative constitution to be found in this country, and that was the reason it had lasted so long. It had a chief magistrate elected in the beginning by the ratifiers of the ward to which he belonged, and it enjoyed the privilege of electing its own magistrates, because the Londoners of old claimed a right to be tried by a Londoner, and that claim was still upheld. That privilege had been maintained because the city magistrates had given satisfaction by the way in which they had administered justice, not only to those who had elected them, but also to those who had not, and that they had given general satisfaction to the judges of the land, for it was settled that they were reversed on appeal. One must look a long way back to such an instance. It was an absolute personal administration of justice, and he maintained that, so long as the aldermen were given the power to act as magistrates, they must be elected for life. When it was decided that it was not right for them to act as magistrates, then he should not object to periodical elections, but in that case they must give up the right. As to the broad principle of the extension of the municipality, he hoped and believed that the Government would bring in a measure for that purpose, for he considered that the inhabitants of the great parishes outside the limits of the City proper had a right to municipal government, based on popular election. He said he noted one who feared that the signature and presentation of the Corporation would be destroyed by such extension. He thought, on the contrary, that it would be enormously increased. He earnestly hoped, however, that, whatever change was made, the right of popular election as it now existed and the election of the councillors direct from the people would not be lost sight of. He did not like the system on which the members of the Metropolitan Board of Works were elected, and thought it much better to elect from a constituency than from a vestry. The vestry system of election was to his mind too much of the caucus principle, and he hoped it would not be adopted in the new municipality. He believed that a large number of the City Liveries believed that the change was necessary; but he was opposed to the privy council's proposal of voting which the Corporation had based upon payment of some £80 to join a guild, because he held it to be unconstitutional that a man should be able to qualify himself to vote by payment of a small sum of money, and he hoped that the Commissioners on the City Guilds would recommend that the privilege be taken away, so that each man should enjoy equal advantages under the franchise. He wished to show that he was not opposed to the extension of the municipal government of London, and he believed he should not have been appointed to the Commission on the City Guilds if it had not been thought that he would give an unbiased, unprejudiced, and liberal interpretation of whatever might be necessary for any reform in them.

Mr. Henry Chaplin and the Hon. E. Stanhope addressed a meeting of their constituents at Hogsthorpe on Monday evening. Mr. Chaplin, referring to the distress prevalent among the agricultural classes, pointed out that among the recommendations of the Royal Commission was the effort that local government should be reduced, and he strongly advocated that personal property should pay equally with real property towards the maintenance of national objects. The Conservative Government relieved the land of local taxes to the extent of nine millions, whereas the present Government had only promised relief to the extent of a quarter of a million. He deprecated the taking off some years ago of the shilling duty on corn, and, while not for a moment advocating its re-imposition, he pointed out that if it had been continued it would have now produced three millions annually without making any difference in the supply or the price to the consumer. Instead of attempting to relieve agricultural distress, the present Government had passed the Arrears Bill, compelling the British taxpayer to pay the rent of the Irish tenants, many of whom were in a much better position than the English tenants. Mr. Stanhope pointed to the increase in the number of exports, without which there could ever have been witnessed, just as in the past, a decline in their faith as philosophers and truth speakers that they have behaved "with their own eyes" what the cruel investigations of a prosaic police magistrate demonstrated to be either gross fraud or clever legerdemain. There is really very little history which can be pronounced absolutely incorporeal, and instances of disembodied spirits writing on slates and travelling through space without walking, riding, sailing, or flying. All these absurdities will be guaranteed by men and women as to whose honesty, sanity, and general shrewdness there is no suspicion. They will vouch for having seen what it is quite impossible to believe they could ever have witnessed, just as in the past they have declared on their faith as philosophers and truth speakers that they have behaved "with their own eyes" what the cruel investigations of a prosaic police magistrate demonstrated to be either gross fraud or clever legerdemain. There is really very little history which can be pronounced absolutely incorporeal, and instances of disembodied spirits writing on slates and travelling through space without walking, riding, sailing, or flying. All these absurdities will be guaranteed by men and women as to whose honesty, sanity, and general shrewdness there is no suspicion. They will vouch for having seen what it is quite impossible to believe they could ever have witnessed, just as in the past they have declared on their faith as philosophers and truth speakers that they have behaved "with their own eyes" what the cruel investigations of a prosaic police magistrate demonstrated to be either gross fraud or clever legerdemain. They will vouch for having seen what it is quite impossible to believe they could ever have witnessed, just as in the past they have declared on their faith as philosophers and truth speakers that they have behaved

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MORNING EDITION.

Head Office: - PARIS, NO. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices: - LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 21,001.—FOUNDED 1814.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1882.

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great-Britain.
LONDON, OCTOBER 18-19, 1882.

FRANCE AND MADAGASCAR.

If it is true, as was reported on Wednesday, that President Grey, refused an audience to the Queen of Madagascar's Envoy, unless they acknowledge the injustice of the pleas to advance which they have come to Europe, the Franco-Malagasy dispute has reached an imminently critical stage. The story of European intercourse with the great African island is a monotonous chronicle of attempts to form settlements on the coast, and violent efforts to steal land from the native monarchs. "Marshals Hayo and Tayo"—Forests and Fever—as the Malagasy style their main defences, were always, however, too much for the invaders, and thus it happened that in 1861 the French were the only foreigners who had even a semblance of proprietary rights in the country. Even these rights had, during the Napoleonic wars, lapsed to England, and were confirmed to us by the Congress of Vienna; but, by a treaty passed in 1817, they were renounced by us in favour of Radama I. on the sole condition that he should suppress the export slave trade in his dominions. This left Madagascar in the absolute possession of the Malagasy. The Jesuit missionaries, however, managed to rouse such hatred that, in 1845, an ill-advised Anglo-French attack was made on the port of Tamatave. Meantime, the French contrived to seize the Islands of Nosibe and St. Mary, which they still hold, and to exercise a quasi-protection over the Sakalava country on the mainland. But the claim was never acknowledged by the Malagasy Government, who have invariably refused to permit foreigners to buy land, and, as late as 1865, paid a million of francs to a French Company by way of compensation for the repudiation of some mining concessions obtained from Ranavalona I. The Protectorate about which we are now hearing so much was obtained from the Sakalava tribe during a brief rebellion against their rulers, and was unquestionably null and void, and as such has been regarded, up till now, by both the French and Malagasy Governments. Finally, as if to set the matter at rest for ever, a Treaty was entered into in 1868 by which the absolute sovereignty of Queen Rasorherina over the entire island was conceded by Napoleon III. His plenipotentiaries, and, the French having thus formally renounced their old claims, the history of the whole affair was beginning to be forgotten, until it was necessary to soothe an *amour propre*, wounded in Egypt, by what a few weeks ago seemed likely to be an easy victory over the defenceless Malagasy. Naturally, it may be asked, how an act, compared with which the Tunisian episode was almost honourable, is to be reconciled with the wording of a Treaty which acknowledges the indefeasible right of the Malagasy to their own country? The answer is simple. The Treaty cannot be denied; but we are told that both it and a preliminary one, signed in 1863, "were baldly worded," and let it in doubt whether Radama II. and Rasorherina were Sovereigns of the whole island or only of the Hovas. It is upon this generous plea that the French nation, which piques itself on the punctilious honour with which it conducts its public transactions, proposes to justify what the world at large must regard as an act of political piracy. It is difficult to believe that such a miserable quibble as this is put forward by the Ministers of a great nation, or that their conduct will be condoned by public opinion. As well might it be affirmed that the Queen of Great Britain is only Sovereign of the Anglo-Saxons, and not of the Welsh, Cimbri, and Highland Celts. Considering that the first and only object of the Treaties in question was to deprive Europeans of the least semblance of claim to an inch of Madagascar soil, and to settle once and for all the absolute right of the Hova Sovereign to exercise his ancient authority over the entire Island, it is mere trifling to affirm that the wording of the compact leaves any doubt on that question. As a matter of fact, the Treaty is very explicit on this very point. In the document, which is signed by the French Consul, as Special Commissioner of the Emperor, and Revoked by Napoleon III., the words "La Reine de Madagascar" occur repeatedly, and even since the present Queen began to reign she had been addressed, not as "La Reine des Hovas," but as "Sa Majesté Ranavalona, Reine de Madagascar," and treated as such without any possible reservation. The Sakalavas are one of the finest of the numerous semi-independent tribes that inhabit Madagascar, and acknowledge, in a half-protesting way, the Government of the Hovas, or ruling race, who are most probably of Malay origin. In so extensive an island, permeated by few and very rough roads, without railways or other modes of rapid communication, petty rebellion, or *métées* dignified by that name, are frequent. But the Sakalavas have never actually, or for any length of time, refused allegiance to the Hova Government, and have long paid their tribute with the most pacific regularity. It is, therefore, interesting to learn that a Protectorate must be established over the North-West Coast, "in order"—to quote the *naïve* remarks of the *Liberté*—that "our faithful allies, the Sakalavas, may not become tributary to the Hovas." Force is openly threatened; and, though the official world is still silent, it is hard to believe that there would be so much loud talk in the semi-official press if the fugitives of the Government had not received their instructions. It is no part of our duty to counsel the French Government to act circumspectly in this matter. The "sanctity of Treaties," as the Conquerors of Tunis must be aware, is not quite so great as it once was. But there are certain degradations on friendly nations that are apt to arouse an indignation which no country can afford to disregard. We also, have interests in Madagascar, and we are not inclined to see these wantonly infringed. Moreover, France must remember that M. Baudais is not the only Consul in the island. The United States representative

has expressed his indignation at recent acts, and, what may interest President Grey more, Herr Koek is in this case at one with his colleagues in resenting an injus ice unworthy of a gallant people, and certain to seriously injure German trade with Western Madagascar.—*Standard*.

THE LESSONS OF THE LATE WAR.

Mr. Childers has seized on a legitimate opportunity to make the most of recent War Office exploits as exemplified in the rapid Egyptian campaign. He has replied to a letter enclosing a copy of eulogistic resolutions adopted by his constituents early in October. The answer is dated Tuesday, and we are enabled to publish it to-day, so that no time has been lost in giving all of us the benefit of reading the War Minister's "song of triumph." We need scarcely say that the document will fall like a bombshell in the long service camp, if there are really any serious persons, military or otherwise, to live in its records. Mr. Childers, so far as the test applied to the Army extends—and obviously it cannot be regarded as crucial—is perfectly justified in his nearly unqualified remarks. To an administrator burdened with a big responsibility, there must have been a positive luxury in the sensation that he could truly tell the world how, within seven weeks after the expedition had been sanctioned by Parliament, the army had landed, the enemy had been dispersed, and the capital of Egypt surrendered. It records an almost unexampled stroke of good fortune, which, we are often reminded, frequently follows on the heels of forethought, decision, and skill. We read with satisfaction that, including the troops at sea, no fewer than forty-one thousand men had been equipped for service, "without the embodiment of a single Militia regiment, and with the aid of less than one-fifth of our Reserves." Still more gratifying is it to have authoritative assurance—that how the new Radical school will like it we do not know—that more than eighty thousand soldiers "could be despatched from this country, leaving an ample force at home, within a month of the expedition being approved by Parliament," and that so large an effort could be made "without its being necessary to embody more than half the Militia, or to obtain any aid from India." These are striking results of the reforms effected during the last twelve years by the aid of both parties in the State. The "new organisation" which made the triumphs of Mr. Childers possible should in reality have become, by this time, an old organisation. Lord Cardwell's schemes should have been rigorously carried out from the first, and at no moment, after they had been initiated, should the country have been without a large number of full battalions ready to embark at a few hours' notice. Perhaps the famous speech of Sir Frederick Roberts, one of the most distinguished patriotic acts ever performed by a soldier, brought the truth irately home to the official mind. Mr. Childers showed how he appreciated an honest utterance by raising the limit of service and beginning at once to bring up the infantry battalions to an effective degree of strength. The value of his decisive action is shown by the remark that had the Egyptian trouble occurred at a later period "the battalions of the line would have been in so efficient a condition as to render unnecessary any call on the Reserve when they embarked." We trust the lesson taught will not be forgotten in some "cold fit" of economy; that the Minister will be supported in the resolve which he expressed in 1880; and that he will be enabled by a patriotic Parliament to attain his first object, which he said was to maintain our regular forces in the highest state of efficiency. The campaign, we are glad to see, though so strikingly successful, has yielded its crop of useful experiences. There are "weak points" which a serious struggle would make patent. The Minister is to be congratulated on his determination to profit by the past, and prepare for future contingencies of a more arduous character; and we heartily hope the country will back him up when he sets about redeeming the recorded pledge.—*Daily Telegraph*.

THE FATE OF ARABI.

There seems to be some danger that the public interest in Arabi may be diverted from the real point at issue. That point is not whether Arabi shall or shall not be defended by English counsel, which is a mere detail, but whether or not Arabi shall be executed by the Egyptian Government, either as a rebel or as a criminal accused of massacre or incendiarism whose guilt has not been established by satisfactory evidence. That Arabi will not be executed as an insurgent may, we think, be taken for granted. If the Khedive had made him a captive of his own bow and spear he might have treated him as he pleased. But the Egyptian Government cannot expect to command our services without losing to some extent its right to deal as it pleased with its revolted officers. The fact that Arabi had sufficient following in the country to necessitate the removal of a foreign force removed him from the category of those mutineers whose lives are forfeit from the mere fact of their mutiny. Arabi was our prisoner, and we cannot divest ourselves from responsibility for his fate. The Government, we may take it, partly from the force of this argument, and partly from a conviction that public opinion will not tolerate the execution of Arabi as a rebel, have determined that Arabi shall neither be shot nor hanged as a punishment for his rebellion. That, we say, may be regarded as fixed and all who are anxious about Arabi's fate may set their minds at rest on that score. If, however, he might be a scourge to Egypt, and he, if not executed, will be the cause of equally disastrous troubles in the future, I can only reply that Arabi, Toukh, and Ali Pehl, the two other prisoners of war, surrendered to our友uring hostilities conducted according to the rules of civilised warfare; that two prisoners taken by them were well treated; and that it is difficult for us to surrender them to execution. In the course of our conversation to-day, the Khedive expressed his hope that when Egypt settled down he should be able to fulfil the ambition of his life and to visit England.

NEW ELECTRIC CONDUCTORS.

Operatic composers, and in some cases even the composers of cantatas, write in the present day for such large masses and combinations of masses that the conductor often finds it impossible to make his influence felt among them in a direct manner. The chorus-master behind the scenes ought to reproduce exactly the beat of the conductor at his place in the middle of the orchestra and in front of the footlights. But he is often unable to do this, and however carefully he may have rehearsed his company with the conductor and under his direction little accidents of all kinds happen in public representations which may oblige the latter to hasten or slacken his beat; and thus the chorus-master may at times find himself suddenly put out. The desirability of establishing a perfect understanding between the conductor and those whose performances he has directed is recognized and insisted upon for a trial to prove him a rebel and a mutineer. That he is a rebel as a matter of law is indisputable. His trial, then, must be chiefly directed to the decision of the question whether or not he is to be regarded as guilty of massacre and incendiarism. But it is unfortunately too true that no reliance can be placed on the impartiality of the Egyptian court before whom he has to plead. What, then, must be done? The demand that an English counsel should be allowed to defend Arabi seems to be singularly inadequate, and only inadequate, but surrounded by disadvantages which should not be needlessly incurred. If the Egyptian tribunal is determined to convict Arabi, it would be difficult to imagine that the pleadings of an English barrister will divert them from that purpose. The difference between M. Carvalho, director of the Opera of Paris, and M. Carvalho, director of the Opera Comique, made similar emanations, but also without success.—On particular occasions, as at the International Exhibitions of Paris, when international disputes, which

would bring the trial to a deadlock from which it could only be rescued by the constant interposition of the British Consul-General. On the whole, the demand that Arabi's defence shall be conducted by an English barrister seems calculated to provoke the maximum of opposition for the minimum of advantage, and had much better be abandoned. A much simpler and more efficacious method of preventing a miscarriage of justice would be to give the Egyptian Government to understand that, although they can try Arabi in their own way, no capital sentence shall be executed until the decision of the court has been reviewed by what will be practically an English tribunal. Whether this end can best be gained by insisting that Arabi shall have a right of appeal to a mixed court, in which his captors shall be represented, or that the minutes of the evidence taken at the trial shall be submitted to the review of the English authorities, is a matter of detail which can be arranged on the spot. But, whatever may be the finding of the court, we may regard it as certain that no sentence of death will be executed until it has been passed in review by the Khedive; and when we say that we mean that the Khedive will take care to commute the sentence unless he is advised by Sir Edward Malek that the evidence on which it was pronounced was sufficient to carry conviction to an English judge and an English jury. There are difficulties, no doubt, in the way of adopting this solution of the difficulty, but it is at least an adequate solution which is more than can be said for the alternative proposals, and it is, at least, as free from legal difficulties as any other that can be named.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

INTERVIEW WITH THE KHEDIVE.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Wednesday evening: "The Khedive Cherif Pacha, Biaz Pacha, and, indeed, the whole Ministry, continue to express the deepest gratitude for English intervention, without which, as Cherif Pacha said yesterday, Christian and Tur' alike, without exception, would have been obliged to clear out bag and baggage from Egypt. All hope, however, that the British Government will not insist upon foreign advocates appearing at Arabi's trial, for unforeseen difficulties may arise, and already a French advocate, who is a member of the French Chamber, has applied to act for the prisoners. That the naval Court constituted to try Arabi is acting with fairness is certified to by the British Representative who was present at the proceedings. Arabi Pacha is free to choose his defenders from a list of eighty-nine advocates which has been submitted to him. Biaz Pacha's army reorganisation, which will involve the employment of several thousand men, will be brought before the Council of Ministers to-morrow. I hear from the Minister of Finance that the payment of the coupon of the Unified Debt falling due on the 1st proximo is already assured from the ordinary revenue."

The report of the correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette*, accusing British officers and soldiers of cruelty to the enemy's wounded after Tel-el-Kebir, were received here by today's mail, and have excited the most lively indignation. This person was received with the greatest courtesy and hospitality at the British camp, and this he has repaid by foul slanders. Having followed immediately behind our troops into the enemy's lines, and seen on many occasions acts of humanity on the part of British soldiers to Egyptians wounded and prisoners, he has been obliged to clear out bag and baggage from Egypt. All hope, however, that the British Government will not insist upon foreign advocates appearing at Arabi's trial, for unforeseen difficulties may arise, and already a French advocate, who is a member of the French Chamber, has applied to act for the prisoners. That the naval Court constituted to try Arabi is acting with fairness is certified to by the British Representative who was present at the proceedings. Arabi Pacha is free to choose his defenders from a list of eighty-nine advocates which has been submitted to him. Biaz Pacha's army reorganisation, which will involve the employment of several thousand men, will be brought before the Council of Ministers to-morrow. I hear from the Minister of Finance that the payment of the coupon of the Unified Debt falling due on the 1st proximo is already assured from the ordinary revenue."

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men bodies of chorus-singers and instrumentalists are brought together, the electric wire was indeed used to mark the time at the beginning of particular movements or for the realization of particular effects. The magnetic current was thus turned to account, not only at the great musical celebrations held in connection with the Paris International Exhibition of the last quarter of a century or more, but also at the coronation of Alexander II. When the discharges of artillery which marked in rather a formidable manner the first beat in each bar of the National Anthem were regulated by electricity, and rattling batteries being placed at a distance from the orchestra, so that if a tempest had been made by the gunners to follow the movements of a conductor, conspicuously placed for the purpose, the sound of the cannon would have been heard until considerably after the proper moment. It has been found easy enough, again, to reproduce by electricity the beats of the conductor, provided he beats time with the regularity of clockwork: a condition which would render expression impossible and limit the use of electric metronomes to dance-music, for which, however, they would never be wanted. It has been reserved for Paul Samuel, musical conductor at the theatre of Ghent, to invent an electric apparatus by which the conductor from his place in the orchestra can communicate every indication of his baton precisely as he makes it to any number of sub-conductors, stationed elsewhere. The conductor has before him a little to his left, an instrument with three rows of keys of two, the second of three, and the third of four. When he is beating in two, four or six time he touches alternately with his left hand the keys of the first row in correspondence with the rhythmic strokes of his baton. In beating triple time he touches the three keys of the second row even as he makes the three strokes. In four-eight time he uses in like manner the four keys of the third row; and as he hastens, slackens, or emphasizes his beat, so the hastening, slackening, or emphasizing movement is communicated through the keys and wire, to a baton behind the scenes. This magic implement, as it must seem to those who witness it in action for the first time, requires but little space for its evolution; and it may be placed so as not to be in the way of the stage carpenters. Paul Samuel has tested the electric metronome and representations of Arabi, Thomas' *Adieu et de Myrrha's Africaine*; and we are told by the musical critic of the *Paris Express* that excellent results were in each case obtained. According to this, one eminent conductor who has been much interested in the attempts to secure a perfectly harmonious performance, in cases where large choral and instrumental masses are employed in different parts of the stage or behind it, is Sir Michael Costa; and the necessity of some such apparatus as has now been devised, and apparently brought to perfection, may well have been suggested to him by the most colossal musical performances ever given—those of the triennial Handel festivals at the Crystal Palace.—*St. James's Gazette*.

ARMY ORGANIZATION.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Childers to the chairman of a recent public meeting at Pontefract:

17 Piccadilly, Oct. 17.

My dear Milnes, I returned from abroad a few days ago, and I send you my thanks for Mr. Lyon's letter enclosing a copy of the resolutions adopted on the 4th of October at the public meeting of my constituents over which you presided. I am much obliged to you for your kind speech which you then made, and to the meeting for their support of the Government in its Irish and in its Egyptian policy, and also for their renewed expression of confidence in myself and approval of my acts as Minister of War. We have learned a good deal from the military affairs of the last three months. We have seen an army landed in Egypt (a country 3,000 miles away and containing about 5,000,000 inhabitants), the entire route and dispersion of the enemy, and the surrender of the capital in less than seven weeks after the Vote for the expedition had been adopted by Parliament; including the troops on their way when the resistance to us collapsed, 41,000 men had been equipped for this service, without the embodiment of a single Militia battalion, and with the aid of less than one-fifth of our Reserves. It is now certain that number of efficient soldiers could be despatched from this country by to-morrow. I am much obliged to you for your kind speech which you then made, and to the meeting for their support of the Government in its Irish and in its Egyptian policy, and also for their renewed expression of confidence in myself and approval of my acts as Minister of War. We have learned a good deal from the military affairs of the last three months. 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MORNING EDITION.



Head Office: PARIS, NO. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices: LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 21,002.—FOUNDED 1814.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

PARIS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1882.

TERMS: PARIS.—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a month, 8fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

FRANCE.—A single journal, 8 sous; 1 month, 1fr. 30cts.; 3 months, 2fr.; 6 months, 4fr.; a year, 12fr.

EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES.—

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BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 2fr. a line.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted directly by a Cheque on London or Paris, or by a Post-office Order, to be presented at the bureaux de poste in Europe and the United States of America; or through the Messengers, Bankers and Booksellers.

LONDON:—*Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Galignani's Messenger," 168, Strand;* also by G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Bates, Henn and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Son, 186 Strand; E. C. Cowie, F. L. May and Co., 1 Annes-lane General Post-office; and J. Finch, 199 Piccadilly; Delizy, Davies and Co., 1 Finch-lane NICE:—15, Quai Massena.

Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19—20, 1882.

THE ARMY.

The British soldier of to-day has shown that he has not degenerated from his forefathers in respect of valour or endurance. The foolish libels upon his humanity have been refuted.

The short service system has been tried and not found wanting; and our Generals have won the approval of the military critics of Europe. Last August the German military experts were saying that Sir Garnet Wolseley erred in not employing the services of a hundred thousand men; but the Commander of the Expedition has done promptly and decisively all that was wanted with considerably less than half that number. Moreover, as Mr. Childers reminds us, this is the first campaign since the abolition of corporal punishment, and the conduct of the troops has been excellent. Thus far we can all cordially endorse the remarks of the Secretary of State for War, nor is this the time at which any Englishman would care to be too curiously critical of the gratulatory language employed by a Minister in Mr. Childers' position. But when he tells us that the inference to be drawn from the success of the Egyptian Expedition is that between eighty and ninety thousand "efficient soldiers" could be despatched from this country (leaving an ample force at home), within a month of the Expedition being approved by Parliament, it is necessary to examine the data on which he relies. "We have seen," he writes, "an army landed in Egypt in a country three thousand miles away, and containing about five million inhabitants; the entire rout and dispersion of the enemy, and the surrender of the capital, in less than seven weeks after the Vote for the Expedition had been adopted by Parliament." That is unquestionably so. It is true, but is it the whole truth? The amount of the Vote was indeed only stated by the Government on the 22nd of July, and Arabi was a fugitive in the middle of September. Sir Garnet Wolseley accomplished his mission to the day and hour he had indicated, and will return next week after an absence of less than two months. But Mr. Childers, as Secretary of State for War, knows very well that the time which elapsed between the Vote and the despatch of the troops for Egypt would have been wholly inadequate if preparations had not been going on for several weeks previously. It is notorious that from the commencement of the year the arsenals and dock-yards of the country were full of the stir and bustle of movement, which betokened the imminence of a campaign. The Egyptian Expedition practically began, not from the moment when it was sanctioned by Parliament, but when it was first officially known to be inevitable. There may have been those even inside the Ministerial circle who hoped against hope for peace till the bombardment of the Alexandria forts. But the Government had not—and they would have been grossly culpable if they had—had their account with such speculations. It is, therefore, necessary to accept with some reserve Mr. Childers' optimistic induction as to the readiness of England to take the field, from her performance on the present occasion. What has been accomplished is very gratifying; but it is neither statesmanlike nor patriotic to underrate the preliminary expenditure of time which it has involved.—*Standard.*

BEER A SIN.

We feel almost ashamed to use the arguments which naturally suggest themselves to every sensible Englishman upon the preposterous movement of which Sir Wilfrid Lawson is the champion. While we are by no means sure that a serious attempt will not be made to submit the usual privilege of eating and drinking what we please to the will of the majority, we may urge, as a sufficient reason why we require no extraordinary legislation to put down intemperance, the fact that already there is a very marked and steady improvement in the habits of the people, with which teetotal societies may possibly have had something to do, but which will certainly be impeded and disturbed if the law of Local Option is ever passed. Why cannot the people let alone to advance into temperance? They are making such progress as begins seriously to disconcert the Chancellor of the Exchequer. For the greater sobriety among all classes of the people which is now the rule we are indebted, not to any Act of Parliament, but to the influence of society, the diffusion of knowledge, the spread of education. Why cannot we continue to put our trust in these wholesome and natural agencies for the suppression of the vice against which Sir Wilfrid Lawson so intemperately rails? The country at large is spending less upon liquor than it used to do; and the tendency is more and more towards moderation and a better taste in drinking. We have seen greater ease as to quality, and that is one good sign of increased sobriety. But that good beer, honest beer—the liquor which serves the mass of our population for food as well as drink—is to be banished from the Bay of Tunis, French Counsel were always admitted to plead, and often secured the acquittal of prisoners, as among others, in the notorious case of Dulad Thera. The exact date of the trial cannot be fixed, as the cross-examination of witnesses before the Courts of Inquiry will altogether change the nature of the proceedings of that body, and must greatly lengthen them. The trial will certainly not begin until after the Bairam holidays next week. The action of the British Government in submitting the European Powers the reforms to be introduced into Egypt instead of themselves deciding upon a programme and announcing it as settled, is a most judicious and prudent course, and is regarded as a renewal of that course of weakness and vacillation which prevailed prior to Admiral Seymour's arrival in the port of Alexandria. The French Consul-General paid a visit to the Khedive to-day.

The *Times'* correspondent at Cairo telegraphs:—

The statements made in the *Cologne Gazette* that helpless Egyptians were killed by our soldiers has created great indignation here. Two authorities cited by the correspondent, Colours Methuen and Thurneysen, Colonel Methuen writes:—

"I did not admit the charge. I told the correspondent that I had no desire to say his statement was untrue; but drew attention to the fact that the Egyptian wounded had shot at our men in passing. Notably one artillery officer was shot by a wounded soldier to whom he had given water. I added, 'if wounded men shoot our men, you cannot expect the latter to ascertain before passing whether they will be shot or not.' If you saw isolated cases I have no doubt it is the same in all wars, when men in heat of action are fired at by the wounded."

Colonel Thurneysen indignantly denies having ever made the statement attributed to him, having heard of or seen any such act; and bears warm testimony to the kindness shown to the Egyptian wounded. Finally, Baron von Hagenow, the German Attaché at Headquarters, died, and himself perfectly convinced of the utter falsity of the charge, adding: "Your great fault was over-humanity, for you cease firing when the enemy turned their backs." In our army we should have considered it the moment of harvest, and have continued firing. As regards minor charges, M. de Boissay, the correspondent of the *Temps*, foolishly picked up and wore a helmet belonging to one of the Black Watch. The Highlanders, not the Indians, mistook him for a spy and roughly treated him. Colonel Methuen recovered all his effects except his revolver and glasses, and expressed his regret, which was perfectly well received.

THE SENTENCE ON A BURGLAR.

Justice, with no lagging foot, has overtaken the burglar Saunders, who shot Howe, Mr. Munday's groom, at Highfield House, Hackney, early in September. A jury having found the accused guilty of wounding with intent to murder, Mr. Justice Williams sentenced him to penal servitude for life.

The punishment is not one whit too severe, seeing that, as the Judge said, "the act of the prisoner was very little short of murder." Saunders was a professional burglar, "determined to carry out his schemes of plunder, by murder if necessary," and he has just escaped with his life, if that is any good to him, because the man he fired at has not yet died of a grievous wound. The incidents which occurred on the 5th of September reveal the professional character of the suburban brigand. Although a light was burning in the house, and two gamins were actually playing billiards, Saunders had the hardihood to enter an upper room by a window opening on to the garden. Why was he so daring? Because he had on his revolver, every chamber of which was loaded. When discovered, he found the means of flight withdrawn, and he prepared to fight his way out. He shot at and missed the first persons he saw. Gallantly charged in front by Mr. Munday and his guest, he fired again, putting bullets through Mr. Munday's coat. The gentleman and the groom closed with the burglar, and it was when he was down that he shot Howe, sending clear through him a ball which broke a rib, touched the liver, and "passed within three-quarters of an inch of the apex of the heart." The robber's excuse was that he fired, not to kill, but to terrify, and that when on the ground the revolver "went off by accident." No sensible person could believe these pleas, nor, if true, would they avail. "It is intangible," said the Judge, that such offences should occur so frequently; and we can only hope that the warning sentence will temper the predatory zeal of desperado burglars.—*Daily Telegraph.*

THE ROBBERY AND MYSTERIOUS DEATH AT RAMSGATE.

At the East Kent Quarter Sessions on Wednesday, the trial was concluded of James Walter, butcher, on the charge of stealing £150, the money of Mr. Charles Parker, of Victoria Dock-road, London, the father of the young man who met his death so mysteriously at Ramsgate, in April last. The court nor jury had the least difficulty in finding a verdict of guilty. Lord Brabourne, in passing sentence, said there could not exist a doubt in the mind of any one who had heard the evidence that it was owing to the prisoner's agency that this unfortunate lad had met a most melancholy fate, that a beloved child had been taken from his parents, that a trusted son had been made untrustworthy, and that an existence which might have been an honourable and a useful one had been abruptly cut short at its outset. Neither court nor jury had the power to inflict upon the prisoner any punishment which would be ought to be equal to the remorse which must now exist in his breast, if he was accessible to the feelings which actuated ordinary men. The sentence he was deputed to pass upon the prisoner was that he should be kept to penal servitude for seven years.

THE TRIAL OF ARABI.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphed on Thursday evening:—

Thanks to the conciliatory disposition of the Egyptian Government, the deadlock has terminated, and all difficulties respecting Arabi's trial are now at an end. Although I have reason to believe that the various Ministers of the Khedive have in no way changed their opinions as to the unmanly effect of a trial which might well, in the eyes of Egyptians, side with Arabi against the Khedive, and in which his acquittal will mean his rehabilitation and the defeat of the Government, yet they feel unable to resist the pressure put upon them by England, English counsel will, therefore, take part in the defence, with full liberty to plead in Court. Definite rules of procedure will be settled between Borelli Bey, the counsel for the prosecution, and the counsel for the defence, composed as follows:—Mr. Borelli, of the Tunisian Consular Court, senior counsel; the Hon. Mark Napier, junior counsel; Mr. Eve, Solicitor. The only stipulation made by the Egyptian Government is that in order to prevent an unnecessary protraction of the proceedings witnesses shall not appear in Court, which will only take cognisance of the written depositions. The cross-examination is to take place before the Commission of Inquiry, to which the Counsel for the Prisoner will henceforth have free admission.

The Khedive has sent a personal message to Mr. Broadbent expressing his satisfaction that a task so arduous should have been committed to a gentleman who has already gained experience and reputation in the East. I understand that among the various arguments brought to bear upon the Egyptian Government to induce them to allow English Counsel to take part in the trial, was the example of France in Tunis last year, where in numerous cases of arson, murder, and other crimes tried by a court-martial in the name of the Bey of Tunis, French Counsel were always admitted to plead, and often secured the acquittal of prisoners, as among others, in the notorious case of Dulad Thera. The exact date of the trial cannot be fixed, as the cross-examination of witnesses before the Courts of Inquiry will altogether change the nature of the proceedings of that body, and must greatly lengthen them. The trial will certainly not begin until after the Bairam holidays next week. The action of the British Government in submitting the European Powers the reforms to be introduced into Egypt instead of themselves deciding upon a programme and announcing it as settled, is a most judicious and prudent course, and is regarded as a renewal of that course of weakness and vacillation which prevailed prior to Admiral Seymour's arrival in the port of Alexandria. The French Consul-General paid a visit to the Khedive to-day.

Perhaps, a fair mode of testing the extent to which the International Association has enlightened its own mind on the nature of the means it would employ, if it had its way, for establishing the reign of peace and equity, might be for it to set up an image of the judiciary it longs to see in operation. States have their autumn manoeuvres, and barracks have their war game. Nothing could be more instructive than if this institution for replacing arms by arbitration were to erect a tribunal and refer to it all cases of international controversy. Some of the eminent jurists in whom the Association numbers in its ranks would condescend to plead before it, and others to adjudicate on their pleadings. If the conclusions of incited Governments might not always agree with the determinations of the Court, the Association would at all events benefit by being able to excuse itself, as an actual Court could not, from the trouble of carrying out its sentences. Conferences of the Association are embellished by an abundance of eloquence and by the noblest sentiments. Their defect is, as telegraphed by our correspondent yesterday from Brussels, that "the practical business proceeds rather slowly." The construction of a working model of the judiciary which the champions of peace wish to create would be as practical business as any they are likely to have for some time to come. Certainly the toy Court need never close its doors for want of real cases.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

The *Indian Monarch*, with the 2nd Life Guards and the Blues on board, arrived at Gravesend on Thursday morning. The Duke of Teck, who was on board, was quite well, as were all the 2nd Life Guards. The following is a list of the officers on board, in addition to the Duke of Teck:—Colonel Ewart, Lieutenant-Colonel Milne Home, M.P., Major Townshend, Major the Hon. Oliver Montague, Major Lord Downe, Captain Wickham, Captain Alexander, with the exception of a slight rolling in the Bay of Biscay, has been excellent. Most of the men are very thin, though they state they are much stouter than when they came on board. The climate of Egypt takes a toll of regular rations told a rather hard tale with them; but their courage under all difficulties would appear to have been very great. A trooper remarked, "We went out to do our work thoroughly, and I think we have done it." Tales of heroism and personal bravery are to be heard on every side, and there is but one constant song of praise for Colonel Ewart, whose popularity is immense. Many of the men are wearing the fez. The cold and chilly weather was much felt by men after passing Gibraltar, and many of them gladdened to muffle themselves in great-coats. The horses, considering all things, are in moderately good condition, though several have died on the journey. All hands have only got to get back home. The welcome they are to receive is much anticipated, although a gallant giant remarked on being told of the banquets in preparation. "It would have been better if we could have had a few more meals out there."

Such is the enthusiasm throughout the whole of the East-end of London that large numbers, at an early hour, made their way to the West India Docks, where the vessel's berth had been prepared. Every precaution was taken against a rush of the public. While the transport *City of Lincoln*, which on Thursday morning disembarked a battery of artillery, lay at Spithead on Wednesday night, eight of sixteen prisoners who also came home in the ship had been put in irons for safety, loose, and after disabling the sepoys, forced an entry into the spirit store, where they drank a large quantity of wines and spirits, and became so intoxicated that a scene of the wildest character was experienced in taking them to the cells. When there, the medical officer had to remain with them, they being utterly incapable and senseless. The stomach-pump had to be applied in the worst cases, and with good effect; but Private Pearce, 2nd Derbyshire Regiment, was so weakly built by the operation that, in spite of the most vigilant care, he gradually sank and died on Thursday morning. Pearce had been brought home under a sentence of five years' penal servitude for being drunk and on sentry duty in Egypt. Great ingenuity must have been exercised by the prisoners in getting out of their irons, as, when the lights were put out, they all seemed perfectly secure. The men have since been removed to the Portsmouth Military Prison, and will be further dealt with.

THE BRISTOL MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh attended on Wednesday the morning performance of the Bristol Musical Festival, of which his Royal Highness is President.

The royal party reached Bristol by the midday express, and were received with a guard of honour and by the Mayor and Corporation, who presented an address of welcome, in which reference was made to the efforts now being put forth throughout the country to promote the establishment of the Royal College of Music. The Duke of Edinburgh replied as follows:—

"I have to offer to your Majesties my hearty thanks of the Duchess of Connaught, as well as my own, for the warm welcome which you have accorded to us in the name of the citizens of Bristol. We have availed ourselves of your invitation to visit this old city with much gratification, and sincerely regret that the time at our disposal will be too short to permit our seeing more of it and its neighbourhood by the opportunity it gives us of attending the Triennial Musical Festival. Together with all who are interested in the future of the Royal College of Music, we owe our best thanks to the Committee who have announced their intention of devoting the proceeds of the Festival to the fund for establishing a Bristol Scholarship in connexion with the College. In this manner the city of Bristol and the district in which it is situated will greatly encourage and aid those who are doing the best to carry out a work of such national importance. In conclusion we thank you for your kind words, and for your good wishes for the health and happiness of the other members of the Royal Family."

The Royal party then entered a carriage and drove through the crowded and elaborately-decorated streets, which were lined by Volunteers, to the Colston Hall, where they were received by the Festival Committee, and entertained at a luncheon. This concluded the Duke and Duchess took their seats in the President's gallery, amid applause, and the National Anthem and the Russian National Hymn having been sung, Rossini's oratorio *Moses in Egypt* was proceeded with. Madame Albani and Mr. Edward Lloyd sang the music of Anais and Anorenius, and divided the honours of the oratorio between them. To Mme. Trebelli, Trebelli was allotted the small part of Zillah, and Miss Williams relieved Madame Albani, who had an important role to sustain in the evening's performance, by taking the solos written for Anais in the earlier portions of the second part. For the same reason the heavy part of Moses, originally allotted to Mr. Santley, was transferred to Mr. Montague. 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Galignani's Messenger.

EVENING EDITION.

Head Office:—PARIS, NO. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch offices:—LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

No. 21,002.—FOUNDED 1814.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19—20. 1882.

THE ARMY.

The British soldier of to-day has shown that he has not degenerated from his forefathers in respect of valour or endurance. The foolish libels upon his humanity have been refuted. The short service system has been tried and not found wanting; and our Generals have won the approval of the military critics of Europe. Last August the German military experts were saying that Sir Garnet Wolseley erred in not employing the services of a hundred thousand men; but the Commander of the Expedition has done promptly and decisively all that was wanted with considerably less than half that number. Moreover, as Mr. Childers reminds us, this is the first campaign since the abolition of corporal punishment, and the conduct of the troops has been excellent. Thus far we can all cordially endorse the remarks of the Secretary of State for War, nor is this the time at which any Englishman would care to be too curiously critical of the gratulatory language employed by a Minister in Mr. Childers' position. But when he tells us that the inference to be drawn from the success of the Egyptian Expedition is that between eighty and ninety thousand "efficient soldiers could be despatched from this country (leaving an ample force at home), within a month of the Expedition being approved by Parliament," it is necessary to examine the data on which he relies. "We have seen," he writes, "an army landed in Egypt (a country three thousand miles away, and containing about five million inhabitants), the entire rout and dispersion of the enemy, and the surrender of the capital, in less than seven weeks after the Vote for the Expedition had been adopted by Parliament." That is unquestionably so. It is true, but is it the whole truth? The amount of the Vote was indeed only stated by the Government on the 22nd of July, and Arabi was a fugitive in the middle of September. Sir Garnet Wolseley accomplished his mission to the day and hour he had indicated, and will return next week after an absence of less than two months. But Mr. Childers, as Secretary of State for War, knows very well that the time which elapsed between the Vote and the despatch of the troops for Egypt would have been wholly inadequate if preparations had not been going on for several weeks previously. It is notorious that from the commencement of the year the arsenals and dock-yards of the country were full of the stir and bustle of movement, which betokened the imminence of a campaign. The Egyptian Expedition practically began, not from the moment when it was sanctioned by Parliament, but when it was first officially known to be inevitable. There may have been those even inside the Ministerial circle who hoped against hope for peace till the bombardment of the Alexandria forts. But the Government had—not—and they would have been grossly culpable if they had—laid their account with such speculations. It is, therefore, necessary to accept with some reserve Mr. Childers' optimistic induction as to the readiness of England to take the field, from her performance on the present occasion. What has been accomplished is very gratifying; but it is neither Statesmanlike nor patriotic to underrate the preliminary expenditure of time which it has involved.—Standard.

BEER A SIN.

We feel almost ashamed to use the arguments which naturally suggest themselves to every sensible Englishman upon the preposterous movement of which Sir Wilfrid Lawson is the champion. While we are by no means sure that a serious attempt will not be made to submit the usual privilege of eating and drinking what we please to the will of the majority, we may urge, as a sufficient reason why we require no extraordinary measures to put down intemperance, the fact that already there is a very marked and steady improvement in the habits of the people, with which tectot societies might possibly have had something to do, but which will certainly be impeded and disturbed if the law of Local Option is ever passed. Why cannot the people let alone to advance into temperance? They are making such progress as begins seriously to disconcert the Chancellor of the Exchequer. For the greater sobriety among all classes of the people which is now taking place we are indebted, not to any Act of Parliament, but to the influence of society, the diffusion of knowledge, the spread of education. Why cannot we continue to put our trust in these whole-some and natural agencies for the suppression of the vice against which Sir Wilfrid Lawson so intemperately rails? The country at large is saving less upon liquor than it used to do; and the tendency is more and more towards moderation and a better taste in drinking. We have grown nicer as to quality, and that is one good sign of increased sobriety. But that good beer, honest beer—the liquor which serves the mass of our population for food as well as drink—is to be banished from society that even Radicalism has ever conceived. A man who believes in the possibility of such legislation, to say nothing of its reasonableness or its morality, is capable of believing anything, and that he does so is but small argument of his own sobriety.—*St. James's Gazette.*

MR. STANLEY AND M. DE BRAZZA.
However, M. de Brazza and his annexations may be regarded in France, it is clear that another labourer in the same field, the celebrated Henry M. Stanley, has a very poor opinion both of them and of him. Indeed a large part of the address delivered by Mr. Stanley to the members of the Stanley Club on Thursday night was composed of observations extremely hostile to the other explorer, and most contemptuous of him.—

In a general way, Mr. Stanley's facts may be all right—about that we know nothing; but however this may be it is certain that his account of the matter was not rendered in the Congo or a graceful spirit. Language of this sort may be all very well for the interior of Africa, but it is generally held objectionable in Europe.

When M. de Brazza in 1880, on the Congo, about forty miles from our lower station, I had not the least idea that I was about to entertain one who would shortly exercise such power over us. A short, poorly-dressed person, remarkably tall for a full-moon-faced person, with a high topes, was not, as you may imagine, an imposing figure or one likely to inspire a thought that he was a chief. On my own part, I was so deeply impressed by the impression made on myself that he was not likely to have made on others. By-and-by those of us who were in the rear ventured to indulge themselves in a still more relaxed discipline. Not a few of them were recognized by friends in the crowd, who were only too pleased to shake hands with their soldier acquaintances and march by the side of their horses. Having crossed Shoreditch and passed through Great Eastern-street, the troop, who wore their white helmets and serge jackets, marched into Old-street, where they were still the subjects of demonstrations such as had been witnessed almost without intermission since leaving the West India Dock. At the rear of the cavalcade were two or three detached troopers, leading a mule which had been brought from Egypt, and also two or three muleteers, one of which is said to have belonged to Arabi. From Old-street to Albany-street Barracks the route was lined by enthusiastic crowds, and all traffic was stopped. The cheering as the troops passed along was vociferous, and the windows of the houses were crowded with spectators. Albany-street was profusely decorated with banners and flags, and there were many devices and mottoes exhibited. So thronged was the street that the police had great difficulty in keeping a clear road for the troops, who received a most enthusiastic greeting as they marched into the barracks. The barracks was hung with flags, and at the entrance to the officers' quarters floated the Royal standard. The Prince of Wales and his three daughters having arrived a short time previously. The Prince wore the undress uniform of the Horse Guards Blue. The barrack-yard was thrown open to those who had friends in the regiment and to as many of the public as it would fairly accommodate. There were present many members of Parliament. As the advance-guard entered the barracks, the Grenadier Guards' band, which was stationed in the gateway, played "See the Conquering Hero Comes," and the assembled throng cheered loudly. The royal party then took up a position in front of the officers' quarters, while the detachment drew up in line immediately facing them. When they had halted, the Prince of Wales advanced to Colonel Milne-Horne and shook hands with him cordially. The ranks were then opened for inspection, after which the detachment advanced and saluted, the band playing "God Save the Queen." The troops then passed by in fours and in squadrons, and having wheeled into line were ordered to dismount and to proceed to the Riding School, the band at this time striking up "Should a soldier come to me." The officers of the regiment were then each presented to the Princess of Wales, who warmly congratulated them upon their success. The men of the regiment quartered at Albany Barracks took charge of the horses; and the troopers having filed into the Riding School the royal party proceeded thither, and the Prince of Wales addressed a few words to the men, congratulating them upon the success they had achieved, and remarking upon the fact that he said before their departure that he felt satisfied they would sustain the ancient reputation of the regiment. Shortly afterwards the royal party left for Marlborough House, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

The punishment is not one whit too severe, seeing that, as the Judge said, "the act of the prisoner was very little short of murder."

Saunders was a professional burglar, "determined to carry out his schemes of plunder, by murder if necessary," and has just served his sentence with intent to murder. Mr. Justice Williams sentenced him to penal servitude for life.

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PARIS, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

THE WELCOME TO THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.

In spontaneous and widespread enthusiasm the welcome given to the Household Cavalry on Friday their march through London has equalled every expectation. It is true that only a small detachment of the army shared in this great reception, consisting of little more than one troop of the Royal Horse Guards, but these were greeted as being fairly typical of all the forces who shared with them the honours of the victory in Egypt. Although it was not until between eleven and twelve o'clock that the troopers reached the City and the West-end, preparations had been commenced at a much earlier hour for their march to the quays. At half-past four in the afternoon the *rivière* sounded for the 2d Life Guards, who were under orders to proceed direct by train to Slough, *en route* for Windsor. At half-past five the men of the Royal Horse Guards Blue were called up from their last night's rest on board the *Lydia Monarch*, and between six and seven bussed themselves with stable duty. Breakfast was served at half-past seven, and the quarters of an hour later the bugles sounded "Boat and Saddle," being the signal that all must be ready to start in half an hour. Punctually at the appointed hour—viz., a quarter-past nine the men mounted their chargers and filed out of the shed which had during the night served as a temporary stable. Having formed line outside, the roll was called and other final arrangements were made for the start. Meantime the band of the 1st Life Guards had arrived, along with that of the Royal Horse Guards; and both took up a position in front of the troop, which was under the command of Colonel Milne-Horne, M.P. Within the dock enclosure there had assembled a limited number of privileged spectators, whose interest and admiration unmistakeable as they were, gave but a slight foretaste of the remarkable demonstration which awaited the troopers on emerging into streets. All were ready, and the signal given to start the band of the Royal Horse Guards struck up "See the Conquering Hero Comes." The patriotic fervour which this well-known music excited on the part of all hearers was happily not damped by such unfavourable weather as the troopers had experienced immediately upon their return to the Thames. The early hours of the morning it is true, were raw, dull, and foggy; but an opportunity of gazing upon the sun was enjoyed just as the troopers rode out of the shed. So sudden and enthusiastic was the outburst of popular acclamation at this point that it disconcerted the horses—certainly more than the music of the military band had done, and probably more than any volley from the enemy. They soon, however, became accustomed to the cheering and the constant waving of hats, handkerchiefs, and flags; for same scene repeated itself at almost every stage of their long march of about seven miles. When the 2d Life Guards had ceased playing the band of the Life Guards were sent to the rear to take up the strain. Alternately the bands played a succession of lively airs. From West India Dock-road the troopers marched straight ahead into the apparently interminable length of Commercial-road, in the first portion of which there was but a sparse display of flags, although here and there might be seen mottoes inscribed by local East-enders with such words as "Well done, bold and welcome home." A certain proportion of the throng that it disconcerted the horses—certainly more than the music of the military band had done, and probably more than any volley from the enemy. They soon, however, became accustomed to the cheering and the constant waving of hats, handkerchiefs, and flags; for same scene repeated itself at almost every stage of their long march of about seven miles. 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EVENING EDITION.

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Branch Offices:—LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 21,004.—FOUNDED 1814.

PRICE 40 GENTIMES

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1882.

TERMS: PARIS.—A single journal, 8 sous a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 28fr.

FRANCE.—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr.; 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr.

EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES—

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SUBSCRIPTIONS can be transmitted directly by a Cheque on LONDON or PARIS, by a Post-office Order, to be procured at all the bureaux de poste in Europe and the United States or America; also through the Messengers, Booksellers, and Booksellers.

LONDON: Advertisements and Subscriptions received at the Special Office of "Galignani's Messenger," 168, Strand; also by G. Straker, 30, Cornhill; H. Bates, Henry and Co., 4, Old Jewry; Smith and Son, 30, Strand; E. C. Cowie, 10, Pall-mall; Lane General Post-office; F. L. May and Co., 169 Piccadilly; J. Dyer, Davies and Co., 1, Finch-lane

NICE 1—15, QUAI MASSENA.

Great-Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 22—23, 1882.

FRANCE AND TUNIS.

Referring to what it describes as "a most important statement with regard to French proceedings in Tunis" from its Paris correspondent which "cannot but receive the general attention of the political world," the *Times* observes:—In July last a draft treaty, or agreement, was concluded between the Bey and M. Cambon, the French Resident. Drawn up in Arabic, it was sent to Paris to be translated and approved by the Government as a preliminary to ratification by the Chambers. The fall of M. de Freycinet interrupted its progress, and when M. Duclerc took office its existence was unknown to him until he proposed to take steps of some kind for the better definition of the French position in Tunis. He was doubtless glad to find the work already done to his hand, and adopted the Draft Treaty as it stood. At the opening of the session it will be submitted to the Chambers for ratification, which will, we are told, be readily granted. According to this treaty, France, recognising the difficult and equivocal position which the Bey now occupies, especially in respect to the collection of taxes, undertakes to become responsible for the payment of the Tunisian debt. It amounts to about five millions sterling, but, as the revenues of the country are adequate to meet the expenditure and capable of being greatly increased by good management, the operation will probably be rather profitable than otherwise. The immediate consequence of this transfer is that the Commission charged with the supervision of Tunisian revenues, or, to use a more familiar term, the Control, falls to the ground, its *raison d'être* having disappeared. The treaty further provides that a new French tribunal shall be organized in Tunis, to which France shall have the right of sending all suits of whatever nature or nationality. This, again, implies the abolition of the capitulations by which the rights of foreigners in Tunis have hitherto been protected, and the substitution alike for native and mixed jurisdictions of a purely French procedure. It may be asked what is left for the Bey after France takes over the debt, the administration of justice, and, as a necessary consequence of these things, the whole administration of public property. As far as the functions of government are concerned, the answer is, practically, nothing; but his compulsory retirement will be sojourned with an allowance of 700,000fr. a year for himself, and a corresponding provision for his family. The part played by successive French Governments in Tunis has not commanded the unqualified approbation of Europe, and has even given rise to some sharp conflicts of opinion in France itself. We need not recall the exploits of M. Roustan and the series of events by which the sovereignty of the Porte and the independence of Tunis were alike abolished further than to remark that history furnishes cases in which intervention has proceeded upon more substantial and satisfactory grounds. As negotiations have been successfully carried on with the European Cabinets, doubtless including our own, with a view to obtaining their consent to the treaty, it may be assumed that France has demonstrated to their satisfaction the lawlessness of her acquisition. The treaty, at all events, deserves the respect due to an accomplished fact; and it may be admitted that it crowns the edifice in a sufficiently logical manner. M. Duclerc was perfectly right in his feeling that the division of authority between the Bey and the French Government was an essentially weak and provisional arrangement. We may, perhaps, be permitted, however, to express our amusement at the virtuous protests issued by our neighbours against our doings in Egypt at the very time that they had in their pocket this much more thorough-going treaty. Had they not been trammeled by the knowledge that this interesting document would have to be shortly made public, the warmth of their remonstrances must have been extreme. However, we must congratulate our French friends on the very quiet and skillful manner in which they have conferred the blessings of civilization on the Tunisian peasantry. As they now sit upon the shore watching us struggling with the waves, perhaps they will judge leniently our efforts to cope with difficulties which we assuredly neither sought nor permitted any M. Roustan to create.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Cairo telegraphed on Sunday:—

Mr. Broadley had a three-hours' interview with Arabi this afternoon. The prisoner is giving him full details and instructions. It is now conceded that counsel may call any witness confront him with the prisoner and cross-examine.

This is perhaps the greatest concession, because Arabi has not known on what evidence the prosecution went and he is not the English Government interested, would have been convicted without a chance of knowing his accusers.

He wrote a letter to Mr. Blunt expressing these sentiments. The nature of the instructions given to the counsel is, of course, kept an entire secret. These gentlemen today addressed a letter to Sir Edward Malet, thanking him for his valuable assistance, and the intervention of Sir Charles Wilson, who has been comparatively well treated. He expressed his heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Blunt, who, he says, although an Englishman, has not deserted him, when many of his Molossian friends have abandoned and betrayed him.

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No. 21,006.—FOUNDED 1814.

Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 24—25, 1882.

THE OPENING SKIRMISH IN THE HOUSE.

The objection on constitutional grounds to the assembling of Parliament after the adjournment, which we mentioned as likely to be raised, was brought forward on the meeting of the House of Commons by Lord Randolph Churchill. It is probable that until a few days ago no thought of this alleged difficulty entered into the mind of anybody actively engaged in public life. Certainly it had not occurred to any of the leading members of the Opposition in the early part of August, when the Prime Minister announced that the House would adjourn till towards the end of October, or, subsequently, when, in spite of this arrangement, the Appropriation Bill was allowed to be carried through all its stages without a protest. The point on which Lord Randolph Churchill insisted germinated, we believe, in the vacation studies of an ingenious lawyer. It looks, at first sight, a telling one; but it lacks the foundation of precedents and decisions which is necessary even to support a point of law. Lord Randolph Churchill denounced as "a grave departure from constitutional practice" the convocation of the House of Commons for the transaction of business long after the passing of the Appropriation Act. When the Royal Assent had been given to the Appropriation Act, he contended, the business of the session was "absolutely closed." In support of his contention, he cited three very high authorities, Sir George Cornwall Lewis and Sir Erskine May, and the former Speaker, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, now Lord Eversley. Undoubtedly, these authorities agree in affirming, as Mr. Gladstone himself maintains, that the whole financial arrangements of the year should be included in one Appropriation Bill, which should bring the business of the session to a close. For the security of the control of the House of Commons over the supplies voted from time to time, the Appropriation Act was usually returned from the House of Lords and only brought up to receive the Royal Assent by the Speaker when the prorogation is actually about to be announced from the Throne. But it is one thing to admit and to maintain the general expediency and convenience of this arrangement, and quite another thing to assert that between the passing of the Appropriation Act and the close of the session there is an inseparable and inevitable connection. The Prime Minister was able to meet Lord Randolph Churchill's charge with a crushing retort; for if by the unbroken usage of Parliament the business of the session was "absolutely closed" when the Appropriation Act was passed, an ordinary motion for adjournment on Tuesday could not be said to apply an adequate remedy to the error into which the House was being led by the Government. If Lord Randolph Churchill really believed that the resumption of the proceedings of the House was unconstitutional, it was his duty to move for an address to the Crown praying that Parliament be prorogued. But there are other and more conclusive arguments against Lord Randolph Churchill's contention. It is not the fact that there are no precedents for an adjournment after the passing of the Appropriation Act. There is one strikingly parallel case, which Mr. Gladstone quoted, but to which Lord Randolph Churchill did not refer, though Mr. Gorst, with more courage than logic, described it as the strongest precedent against the Government. In 1820, the House of Commons, after the Appropriation Bill was passed, adjourned for a month; met, transacted business, and again adjourned; and on two subsequent occasions went through the same process. Three successive adjournments and assemblies between the passing of the Appropriation Act and the prorogation were then allowed without challenge on constitutional grounds. It requires Mr. Gorst's microscopic eye for "points" to discover even the semblance of a difference in principle between the present adjourned session and that of 1820. But says Mr. Gorst, the Ministry in 1820 did not dare to bring any Government business before the House, and thus in substance recognised the constitutional doctrine for which Lord Randolph Churchill contends. A more unfortunate attempt to get rid of a difficulty by ignoring the facts was never made. The House of Commons adjourned from time to time in the autumn of 1820 because the House of Lords was then engaged upon one of the most extraordinary of Ministerial measures—the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Queen Caroline. The Lower House was kept formally in session in order to be prepared to receive the Bill after it had passed the Upper House, and to enter upon the discussion of it. As a matter of fact, the House of Commons never had an opportunity of dealing with the Bill, although it was read a third time in the House of Lords; but this was not on account of any constitutional objection to the adjourned session, for, as we have said, the point never suggested itself to any member of the Opposition at the time. The Bill was abandoned because the Ministry found, by the divisions on the second and third readings, that the measure was rapidly losing support. Lord Liverpool, however, declared that if the majority for the Bill had not largely fallen off it would have been sent down in due course to the other House, where undoubtedly it would have been considered in the usual way. But this is not all. The House of Commons, while awaiting the result of the proceedings of the House of Lords, did transact business from time to time on re-assembling after each adjournment, receiving petitions and actually dividing upon motions. It is impossible to distinguish in principle between the proceedings of the adjourned House in 1820 and the business of the Procedure Resolutions. Mr. Gladstone's refutation of Lord Randolph Churchill's constitutional argument was complete, though we cannot follow him in his attempts to show that the adjournment to an autumn session is preferable on grounds of practical convenience to the ordinary arrangements of business.

Times.

The Daily News says:—Did not throw much heart into his support of Lord Randolph Churchill. He was evidently forced into the position which he took up on Tuesday. His noble friend was not to be talked into quiescence, and was deter-

mined to "walk his own wild road whither that led him," and, as Sir Stafford Northcote could not venture to throw him over, and was not willing to lead, he had nothing else to do but to follow, with more or less reluctant steps. The Conservative party as a whole did not show to great advantage in Tuesday's discussions, and perhaps the Conservative leader showed to least advantage of all.

TURNING THE TABLES.

In the beginning of our era the heathen tortured the Christian. In the nineteenth century the Christian tortures the heathen. Christian missionaries exposed themselves to pain and death in savage lands. Now they inflict them there:

A telegram from Sierre Leone gives us an account of the trial, conviction, and sentence of four wretches, who by some unfortunate accident got into the employment of the Church Missionary Society, for the wilful murder of a young native servant girl of theirs at Onitsha, on the Niger. These people—William John and John Williams, and their wives—lived together two runaway native girls, and subjected them to the most barbarous whipping at their own hands and those of any well disposed neighbour who might be willing to contribute his passing the score. The girls were then exposed naked in a broiling sun, and compelled to walk blinding their wounds. Those who inflicted these tortures were convicted, not of murder, of which they were sentenced. Williams and his wife to twenty years' penal servitude, John Williams to a half a year's penal servitude, he having been already in prison a year and a half, and his wife to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. The most shocking element in the case is not that monsters of cruelty could be found to perpetrate the iniquity now tardily and insufficiently punished. These cruel sports of nature now and then present themselves, and until they have committed the crimes which display their character, that character is not easily detected. The most terrible feature in the business is that fifteen years have passed between the offence and its punishment; the neighbouring tribes having been so implicated in the misdeed as to make conclusive evidence difficult. The depravity of an entire community is more terrible than the extremest wickedness in one or two individuals. But for the courage and exertions of one man, Mr. Haar-troop, now convicted criminals would be still at large and, it may be, in the service of the Church Missionary Society.—*daily News.*

SIR HENRY THOMPSON.

Under the heading of "Letters to Eminent Persons" in *Kosmos*, addresses Sir Henry Thompson in the last number of the *World*. In this letter he says:—An inflexible total abstainer, and now very nearly a complete vegetarian, you have one of the best clowns and *cuisines* in London. A *gourmet* at the dinner-table, you convey the idea to their guests that a dinner, such as you understand it, is an essential part of a liberal education. The social genius of the age is that of a bright eclecticism. Some years ago it was reproachfully said of society, in the words of a famous and deceased tailor, that it was a "little mixed." The fusion may now be regarded as complete, and the mixture is, on the whole, harmonious and artistic. You have illustrated this process with great felicity, and you are one of the men to whom pleasing examples of its wide diffusion is largely due. Few persons have travelled more extensively outside the limits of their avocation, and have, moreover, made many interesting and returned victorious from the intellectual��。

You have painted some charming pictures; you write in clear incisive style. Your wife was one of the most accomplished of musicians. Your daughter is not the least distinguished lady artist, and has a scientific and historical acquaintance with pictures exemplified in a hand-book, which is without a rival for skill in execution and practical usefulness. You may, therefore, fairly claim to have improved, so far as an individual can, the general culture and the higher social civilisation of our time. The opportunities you have enjoyed have been considerable, and you have turned them to the best account for the embellishment and delight of existence. Such a man is a benefactor to his species. What more can be said, unless, indeed, it be the expression of a hope that as he has gladdened and improved them in life, so he may emancipate them from the thralldom of unspeakable horrors in death?

The connection between the Power and the desire to amuse is the condition of the cultivated.

Mr. Seymour Haden is one of the first of living etchers, and does not imitate those who meet him at dinner as the sort of person whose heart is wholly given to the gloomy mysteries of the charnel. Yet, like yourself, he has made the disposal of the bodies of the dead a subject of special study. He is not a cremationist, but he believes in the virtues of flowers and wicker baskets, and some years ago he wrote an account, so gentle and poetic, of a funeral conducted upon those aesthetic principles, that if there had been a touch or two prophetic of an impending tragedy one might have mistaken it for the narrative of a marriage. In fact, as Shelley said of the burial-ground at Rome, "There is one in love with death." Cremation cannot claim this peculiar claim in itself, but more suited to it will have been thought of the time.

The fact is often ignored that, independently of his physical recommendations, it has a specific, if to a certain extent a speculative, attraction for a public steeped in the ideas of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. It will not only save us from torture in death, but will give greater definiteness to life. *More ultima terra rerum*, and in proportion as men and women know that when the breath has left their body certain and almost instantaneous physical annihilation awaits them, existence will seem a more compact, and certainly not a less satisfactory, affair. The knowledge that the mortal frame will, in a few minutes, be reduced to dust and ashes will help and console the imagination. The feelings which the prospect of immortality awakes will always differ in different temperatures. But there is no reason to suppose that the desire for the hoon is likely to grow, as the complexities and exigencies of life increase. The soul which sighs for rest—rest only, not more life and fuller—may be pensioned, and the symbol of this rest may be seen in the peaceful urn wherein the silent ashes lie.

THE ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Times understands that the following have been appointed to serve on the committee to inquire into the working of the Army Medical Department:—Lord Morley,殖民地大臣; Admiral Sir William Wood, Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, the Director-General of the Army Medical Department, Sir William McCormac, and the Assistant Director of Supplies and transports.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE COURSE OF BUSINESS.

The Lord CHANCELLOR took his seat on the woolsack at twenty-five past four o'clock, when Earl Granville and Lord Northbrook occupied the Ministerial benches, and the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Carnarvon sat on the Opposition bench. About 30 Years were present. His Royal Highness Prince Leopold sat on the cross-benches, and the Grand Duke of Hesse occupied a seat in the

EARL GRANVILLE said: I beg to give notice that on Thursday next I shall have the honour to move a vote of thanks to the commanders and officers and men of her Majesty's forces in Egypt, and that the House adjourn until November 10, there being no business to bring before their lordships.

The Marquis of SALISBURY gave notice that in consequence of the noble Lord's intention not to furnish any explanation on the policy of the Government in Egypt, he would put a question to the Ministry on Thursday, after the proposed vote of thanks.

The House then rose.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

THE ADJOURNED SESSION.

The House re-assembled this afternoon for the adjourned Session. The Speaker took the chair at a quarter to four. There was a good attendance of right hon. and hon. members, both front benches being well filled.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. Shaw, introduced by Mr. Stanfield and Sir M. Wilson, took the oath and his seat for Halifax; and Mr. Craig-Sellar, who was brought up by Lord R. Grosvenor and Lord Kensington, took the oath and his seat for Haddington Burghs.

CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

Lord R. CHURCHILL, who was greeted with cheers on his re-appearance after a severe illness, rose in his place at the head of the front Opposition bench below the speaker, and said:—I rise, Sir, to move that the House do adjourn. I beg to call the attention of the House, Sir, with great respect, to a grave departure from Constitutional practice, which is now occurring by the fact of this House, being now re-assembled for the purpose of deliberating on the proposals of the Government at a period long subsequent to the adjournment of the House, in order to maintain that the nobles take to be so vital and essential. The Premier, in conclusion, (Laughter.) The inseparable connection is not maintained by moving the adjournment of the House. (Hear, hear.) It is quite evident that if there be anything in the principle laid down by the noble lord, the Motion which he should have made is to move a Motion for the adjournment of the House, which leaves the matter just as before the adjournment, but one praying for the prorogation of the House, in order to maintain that connection which the noble lord takes to be so vital and essential. The Premier, in conclusion, (Laughter.) The motion was agreed to without a division.

THE EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

Mr. GLADSTONE gave notice that on Thursday he would move a vote of thanks to the commanders, officers, and men of her Majesty's forces in Egypt.

Sir WILFRID LAWSON intimated that he would move the previous question.

THE IMPRISONMENT OF MR. GRAY.

Mr. GLADSTONE moved the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the imprisonment of Mr. Gray, an Irish member, and announced that the Government intended in the course of the Session to present a bill to amend the powers conferred upon the Judges with respect to the imprisonment of persons guilty of contempt of Court.

The motion was agreed to without a division.

THE RULES OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. GLADSTONE next moved that priority be given to the Bill to amend the Rules of the House, reserving to the Government the right to alter certain clauses of the measure.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

In reply to several questions put by Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOKE.

Mr. GLADSTONE said the correspondence on Egyptian Affairs would be presented to the House within the first few days, and would include the despatches exchanged during the greater part of September. With regard to the Government's policy in Egypt, the situation had been considerably modified, the affairs of the country having been in the hands of England, her Majesty's Ministers being no longer bound, as they were six months ago, by engagements accruing from the relations which then existed. There remained, nevertheless, various delicate questions which would come up for solution, and which presented serious difficulties. He did not anticipate that he would be able to introduce a complete measure on the subject during the present session, but the leader of the Opposition would have ample opportunity to criticise the policy of the Government. No statement had yet been prepared with regard to the cost of the expedition. The expenses, however, so far as the Indian Contingent was concerned, would not materially exceed the original vote of credit.

The Premier's resolution was adopted, and the House adjourned.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE NEWS.

BALMORAL CASTLE, TUESDAY.

The Queen walked out yesterday morning, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, the Duchess of Connaught, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and the Hereditary Grand Duke and Princess Alice of Hesse. The Grand Duke of Hesse, with the Hereditary Duke and Princess Alice of Hesse, left the Castle yesterday for London, attended by M. Muster, Viscount Bridport attended his Royal Highness, and Ballater, where a guard of honour of the Scotch Highlanders, Duke of Albany's regiment, received the Queen's Majesty with due ceremony. The Queen had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family.

The Duchess of Cambridge has given a donation of £200 to the fund for aged and disabled soldiers.

A marriage, says the Post, is arranged between Viscount Curzon, eldest son of Earl and Countess Howe, and Lady Georgiana Churchill, fifth daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.

Viscountess Cobham and Hon. Mrs. Hunter arrived at Warwick-square, St. Leonards-on-Sea, on Tuesday, from Brighton.

Lord and Lady Mount Temple and Miss de Burgh arrived at their residence in Great Stanhope-street from Broadlands on Tuesday afternoon.

An unfortunate accident took place at Brechin Castle on Tuesday, to the second son of the Earl of Dalhousie, aged three years.

He was playing in the breakfast-room when he fell, and by an unaccountable mishap broke the bone of his left thigh just halfway down. Two medical men from Brechin were soon in attendance and the limb was set. The Earl and Countess of Dalhousie are at present in England, but by good fortune the Dowager Countess of Dalhousie is staying at the Castle.

The WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH.—October, which began favourably for farmers, has not realized its promise. Heavy showers, drenching the land and flooding the grass fields, have the *Advertiser* remarks interrupted seed sowing and autumnal ploughing, and put agricultural arrangements out of gear altogether. Grass continues plentiful, as plentiful, in fact, as stock to eat is plenty. Roots are producing heavy crops, some of which are already being taken up for storing. There are more complaints again of potato disease, and moreover the land has become too wet for raising potatoes. Hop-growers who took advantage of the first good prices have now reason to regret their rashness. The first prices were good, but they have improved since, and evidently, having left the farmers' hands, they are destined to attain a higher point still.

The Daily News says:—Sir

the Army Medical Department. — The

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ARABU'S DEFENCE.

DISCOVERY OF IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS.

The Cairo correspondent of the Standard telegraphed on Tuesday night:

"Acting upon instructions given to him by Arabi, Mr. Broome has succeeded in securing the whole of Arabi's private papers, consisting of letters from members of the Khedive's family, confidential advices from the Sultan, minutes of meetings of the Egyptian Cabinet at Cairo and Alexandria, and many other documents of the very highest importance. These have been initiated by Sir Charles Wilson, and deposited at the British Agency. The most important of these documents are letters from Sheik Mahmoud Essaad, who was a member of the Turkish mission, and chief depositary of the Sultan's Pan-Islamic designs. These letters deeply compromise the Porte."

The task of getting possession of these papers was one of no ordinary difficulty, as the Egyptian Government were aware of their existence, and were also endeavouring to lay hands on them. Their researches, however, although most minute, had failed to discover the whereabouts of the papers. Mr. Broome was accompanied in his researches by Arabi's son. Many of the documents had been secreted by Arabi's wife. Now that these documents are safe in the hands of the Council, it is considered probable that Arabi will himself insist upon a full investigation, even if the Egyptian Government are inclined to stay proceedings. He states that he fully recognises that the future of Egypt now depends upon England, and considers, therefore, that it is the duty of this country to sit throughout all events connected with the National Movement in order to be able to judge as to the real motives of the various actors on both sides. The incident of the discovery of these most important documents confirms a statement in a letter which he received this morning from a trustworthy correspondent at Constantinople, to whom he had given his name.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

The grand banquet to the 24 Life Guards took place on Tuesday evening in the Riding school of the Cavalry Barracks at Spital-Windsor. The Mayor (Mr. J. Devereux) presided, and the guests, who numbered about

530, included Prince Christian, Colonel Ewart, Colonel Ferguson, the members of the Corporation, Mr. Gray, an Irish member, and announced that the Government intended in the course of the Session to present a bill to amend the powers conferred upon the Judges with respect to the imprisonment of persons guilty of contempt of Court.

The motion was agreed to without a division.

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530, included Prince Christian, Colonel Ewart, the officers, and non-commissioned officers, and men of the 2d Life Guards.

Colonel Ewart returned hearty thanks for the toast, and dwelt upon the pride which it gave him to command the regiment, whose conduct and discipline throughout the campaign had been most exemplary.

Galignani's Messenger.

MORNING EDITION.

Head Office:—PARIS, No. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:—LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 21,007.—FOUNDED 1814.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES



PARIS, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1882.

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25—26, 1882.

MR. GLADSTONE'S NEW RULES.

The meeting of Conservative members which was held at the Carlton Club on Wednesday was practically an act of revolt against Sir Stafford Northcote's leadership; and indeed, against the conduct of business by the front Opposition Bench as a whole. It had instantaneous effect. Sir Stafford Northcote and his colleagues have consented to follow. The proceedings of the House of Commons in the morning sitting on Wednesday have diminished the hope of any speedy despatch of the business for which it has been called together. The debate on the Closure resolution was opened by Sir H. D. Wolff, who moved to omit the words which give "the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House" the same power of putting the closure in motion as is given to the Speaker. Mr. Gladstone refused to accept the amendment for the obvious reason that the opportunities for obstruction are greater when the House is in Committee than they are when the Speaker is in the Chair. In a debate of the House a member can speak but once; in a debate in Committee he can make as many speeches on one question as he pleases. The amendment was not one which promised a very lively discussion; but it soon became evident that antagonism to Mr. Playfair was to be brought into it. Lord John Manners, however, started the question, which ran through the debate, as to the powers to be given to chairman of the proposed Standing Committees; and Sir Richard Cross, reminding Mr. Gladstone of his promise to consider the regulations under which occasional Chairmen of Committees were appointed, demanded to have these proposals at once, before the House divided on Sir H. D. Wolff's amendment. There was no reason for making this demand. The resolution expressly dealt with the powers of the Speaker and the Chairman for the time being of the Committee of the whole House. Mr. Dodson, however, announced that on consideration of Mr. Raikes' amendment, stands next, some statement about the Chairman of Standing Committees should be made. The concession was in vain. A little later in the debate Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government would accept Mr. Raikes' amendment which limited the power of originating the closure to the Chairman of Ways and Means. At the same time he promised to provide a simple way in which the House could control the appointment of substitutes for the Chairman, and said that he would at the same time consider what power they should have in respect of the Closure. This concession satisfied Mr. Raikes, who prominently dissociated himself from the course taken by his party, and complained of the aspersions which had been thrown on an office he once held. It soon became evident, however, that any concession the Government might make would be only the occasion for fresh objections. Lord Randolph Churchill dug out the standard of indiscriminate resistance to all and everything the Government proposed, and Sir Stafford Northcote immediately took service under his leadership. He objected to Mr. Raikes' amendment now that the Government had adopted it. His contribution to the wisdom that the discussion had evoked was that a couple of resolutions should be framed—one dealing with the business of the House when sitting with the Speaker in the Chair, the other applying to the House when in Committee. Mr. Gladstone's reply to this feeble suggestion was that, as it was now clear that the resolution was to be met by an obstructive use of all the forms of the House, its division into two would simply necessitate the fighting of the whole battle twice over. The Opposition then fell back on mere obstruction. Lord Folkestone was put up to stammer and struggle through a speech of a quarter of an hour, and end by moving the adjournment of the debate. Thus the time was occupied, the division on the question of adjournment was being taken when the quarter to six was reached, and as soon as it had been announced that the adjournment had been defeated by 199 to 136, the debate stood adjourned by the rules of the House. Such has been the first day's work on the amendments to the Government proposals. In a whole morning's sitting the first amendment is not nearly disposed of. Omitting mere repetitions there are between thirty and forty amendments to the first rule on the paper besides Sir Stafford Northcote's motion for its entire rejection when all the amendments have been discussed and disposed of. In voting for the adjournment motion on Wednesday, the whole Conservative party, with a large contingent of Irish members deliberately adopted the policy which Mr. Gladstone described with perfect fairness as that of meeting the resolutions, not by argument and reasoning, but by the obstructive use of the forms of the House. They seem bent on giving the country a final and effectual demonstration of the absolute necessity of the changes the Government have determined to make in Parliamentary procedure.—*Standard*.

THE FLOODS.

The autumnal rains of the past week or two have brought their usual accompaniment of disastrous floods, involving destruction of property and occasional peril to human life, and reminding the community of the need of the Rivers Conservancy Act, which has long been promised and never yet accomplished. England, it is true, suffers less than Continental countries in the matter of floods, and our disasters seem small in comparison with those which desolate other parts of Europe; but it must be remembered that we are also exempt from the tremendous rainfalls of other climates, and our rivers and streams are supposed to be under better control. Unfortunately, the practical management is very imperfect, and the extension of agricultural drainage is rendering the situation decidedly critical. Every provision is made by the farmer to get rid of the rainfall as quickly as possible; but the care thus exercised is limited by the owners and occupiers to the task of getting the water away from each individual farm or estate. The water runs readily through the soil, falls first into little drains and then into big ones, until finally it enters some brook or river which is supposed to be capable of carrying it whether it will never be heard of again. In moderate weather the process works with tolerable smoothness; but directly there is an extra fall of rain—which need not be by any means exceptionally large—we have the melancholy tale of whole tracts of country laid under water, farms produce swept away, live stock drowned, railways flooded to a dangerous depth, country roads rendered impassable, and perhaps a few bridges destroyed. All this happens with unfailing certainty, as if it were "written down" by the Master—friends would have to manifest the same indifference and resolution as the Irish members to get a hearing.

Mr. Ponson, in reply to an observation of Sir W. Bartelot, maintained that the House had as much share in electing the Chairman of Ways and Means as in electing the Chairman.

Mr. Hicks, in supporting the amendment, mentioned various instances in which the Chairman had made mistakes, and at this point Mr. Gladstone intimated that the Government would accept Mr. Raikes' amendment, strictly limiting the power to the Chairman of Ways and Means, and would subsequently propose a plan for appointing casual Chairmen of Committees, reserving to themselves, however, to consider whether this should be extended to all cases.

Mr. Coleridge remarked that it would be most wise to decide this point at issue if it had been settled by what proportion the *Closure* was to be put in force; and Mr. Walter, taking a similar view, urged that the Government were putting the cart before the horse in asking the House to say who should exercise these powers before it was settled in what circumstances they were to be exercised. If Mr. Gibson's amendment were accepted, as he hoped it would be, the particular point now at issue would become of less importance; but as the question now stood he could not vote either way.

Mr. Raikes, without entering into the general question, took the opportunity of correcting the misapprehension which seemed to prevail on the Opposition benches that the Chairman of Committees was the creature of the Minister of the day. On the contrary, he held it to be his duty to cultivate equally confidential relations with the leading members of the Opposition.

Mr. Cooke, Mr. S. Leighton, and Mr. Pell seconded the amendment. Mr. Dawson vindicated the conduct of the Irish members, Mr. Balfour pointed out that of the three Liberal members who had spoken, two had opposed the Government, and Lord R. Churchill commented on the apathy and the silence of the Ministerialists.

Sir S. Northcote also complained that the Government had absented themselves from the debate, and that the word had been passed through the Ministerial ranks not to take part in it. He did not lay much stress on the personal difference between the Speaker and the Chairman of Committees, but he thought there ought to be a distinction between the regulations for the whole House and for Committees, and that the two states should be dealt with separately. It was evident from the debate that the Government had not half thought out their own plan, and in the circumstances of the case, when we held it, it is of an insult to the House.

The Attorney-General replied, and Lord Folkestone moved the adjournment of the debate on the ground that no answer had been given to Sir S. Northcote's proposal to deal separately with the two states of the House. Mr. Gladstone, upon this, remarked, amid loud cheers from the Ministerialists, that it would be the height of folly thus to double the opportunities for obstruction.

The motion for adjournment was negatived by 199 to 136, but it being now close upon 6 o'clock, the debate stood adjourned by the Rules of the House.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE LAND LEAGUE.—The *Morning Advertiser* says—Some lurking critic, with an inconvenient turn for the auditing of public accounts, quietly took note of Mr. Egans figures according as they appeared, and now comes out with a correction of a very striking kind indeed. It shows that the sum of Mr. Egans public acknowledgement is £271,000, and not £244,000. This is a difference of some £27,000 at the early side of the book. But this is not all. Mr. Egans makes, in his last statement, published last week, that he spent £23,000, leaving a balance in hand of £31,000. This diligent auditor, however, goes over his previous figures, and shows them that whereas the chancellor of the Land League exchequer acknowledged the receipt of £271,000 he estimated the expenditure at only £141,000—that is, he overstated the real, or at least the legitimate, outlay by £71,000. Again, his balance in hand should be, not £31,000, but £129,000. In other words, and in round numbers, according to this authority of the £271,000 collected under pretence of furthering the patriotic cause, no less than £98,000 is unaccounted for. This astounding exposure is no wild rumour. It appears in black and white in the *Irish Times*. Where is the missing money? That is a simple question. It is a very plain issue, too, nearly £100,000 is alleged to be unaccounted for.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S NEW PICTURE.—Mr. Holman Hunt has (the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) a most completed his great picture of "The Flight into Egypt." This work is larger than Mr. Hunt's pictures usually are. It was begun at Jerusalem six years ago. The scheme of colour is based on a brilliant moon-light effect, such as is rarely seen even in the East. The figures are numerous, and are most skilfully worked out. Perhaps the most striking, and to many the principal group, are the souls of the massacred infants. It is not yet decided how the picture is to be brought before the public.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter-past twelve.

The House commenced the discussion of the Procedure Resolutions.

On the first resolution, Sir H. Wolff moved an amendment (which was under discussion all the afternoon) striking out the words which give the power of initiating the *closure* to the Chairman of the Committee of the whole House. In support of it, after some general observations on the danger of intrusting this power even to the Speaker, he urged that the Chairman was not an officer of the same dignity and responsibility, that he is always a party man, taking an active part in politics, looking for promotion, and therefore more exposed to the influence of the Government of the day. It would be unwise, therefore, and dangerous to give him the power of closing the debate.

Mr. Gladstone, in opposing the amendment, argued that the speakers had often been men with Ministerial ambitions—for instance, Lord Grenville and Lord Sidmouth; and they retained the power of giving effect to their opinions by voting. There was no reason, he asserted, why this power should not be given to the Chairman of Committees, though he admitted that he did not stand on the same level as the Speaker, and that he ought to be some provision for the case of those gentlemen who occasionally took the chair in the absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means. Moreover, he pointed out that the Chairman was Deputy Speaker, and in that position would be able to exercise the power now proposed to be taken from him as Chairman, and asserted that it was chiefly in Committee that these stringent powers for checking obstruction were required.

Lord John Manners asked whether these powers were to be conferred on the Chairman of the Grand Committees which were to perform the functions of the whole House; an' on this being denied by the Prime Minister, he asked further what then was the use of these Committees.

Mr. Arnould remarked that the amendment would leave the House without any power of dealing with obstruction. Colonel H. C. and Mr. Chapman insisted that the House ought not to come to a decision at that point until the Government had disclosed its intentions with regard to the new Chairman. Sir W. Bartelot spoke in a similar strain, warning his Conservative friends that if the Resolution were passed, as he expected, it would be voted down by the *Opposition*.

Sir W. Harcourt said it was not asked that the Chairman of Grand Committees should have these powers, and argued that it would be of no use passing the Resolution at all if the proceedings in Committee were excluded from it.

Sir R. Cross complimented the Home Secretary on his complete conversion on this point, and contrasted his present attitude with his opposition to the efforts of the late Government to deal with obstruction. He also contended that, before proceeding further, the Government should explain its intentions with regard to the new Chairman. Sir W. Bartelot spoke in a similar strain, warning his Conservative friends that if the Resolution were passed, as he expected, it would be voted down by the *Opposition*.

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FRANCE AND TUNIS.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says in the course of the *pourparlers* which preceded the conclusion of the new Franco-Tunisian Treaty, M. de Freycinet was informed that Germany would not oppose the final plans contemplated by France in Tunis. Austria and Germany gave similar assurances. Later on Prince Bismarck authorised Count Hatfield to declare that Germany would not only refrain from opposing the proposed action of France, but was disposed to advise other Powers to adopt a similar attitude.

The French Government, on being informed of these declarations, prepared the draft of the treaty and authorised M. Cambon to obtain the Bey's assent and signature. The *Times* says England recently intimated that she would not oppose the abolition of the Capitulations in Tunis nor the creation of French Tribunals, in which she had the fullest confidence, but that she could not approve of any measure which would be prejudicial to any treaty of commerce now in force between England and the Regency.

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The motion for adjournment was negatived by 199 to 136, but it being now close upon 6 o'clock, the debate stood adjourned by the Rules of the House.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE LAND LEAGUE.—The *Morning Advertiser* says—Some lurking critic, with an inconvenient turn for the auditing of public accounts, quietly took note of Mr. Egans figures according as they appeared, and now comes out with a correction of a very striking kind indeed. It shows that the sum of Mr. Egans public acknowledgement is £271,000, and not £244,000. This is a difference of some £27,000 at the early side of the book. But this is not all. Mr. Egans makes, in his last statement, published last week, that he spent £23,000, leaving a balance in hand of £31,000. This diligent auditor, however, goes over his previous figures, and shows them that whereas the chancellor of the Land League exchequer acknowledged the receipt of £271,000 he estimated the expenditure at only £141,000—that is, he overstated the real, or at least the legitimate, outlay by £71,000. Again, his balance in hand should be, not £31,000, but £129,000. In other words, and in round numbers, according to this authority of the £271,000 collected under pretence of furthering the patriotic cause, no less than £98,000 is unaccounted for. This astounding exposure is no wild rumour. It appears in black and white in the *Irish Times*. Where is the missing money? That is a simple question. It is a very plain issue, too, nearly £100,000 is alleged to be unaccounted for.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S NEW PICTURE.—Mr. Holman Hunt has (the correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*) a most completed his great picture of "The Flight into Egypt." This work is larger than Mr. Hunt's pictures usually are. It was begun at Jerusalem six years ago. The scheme of colour is based on a brilliant moon-light effect, such as is rarely seen even in the East. The figures are numerous, and are most skilfully worked out. Perhaps the most striking, and to many the principal group, are the souls of the massacred infants. It is not yet decided how the picture is to be brought before the public.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

Wednesday, which was the 28th anniversary of the Balaklava Charge, the inhabitants of Knightsbridge gave a grand banquet to the 1st Life Guards "on their victorious return from Egyp."

The banquet was given in a large iron building called "Humphreys Hall," opposite the Knightsbridge Barracks. In a short space of time the interior of the great hall had been converted into a handsome dining hall. Flags and banners of nations hung from the roofs and sides, the floor of the hall bore arms, and the swords "Karsassin," "Cairo," "Tel-el-Kebir" while at the opposite end the words "Peninsular" and "Waterloo" brought to mind the historical glories of the regiment. The troopers, to the number of 330, in undress, marched into the hall from the barracks, and were received by the Committee, of whom Mr. Cowley, Mr. Birch, and Mr. Barnes were the representatives.

There was a large gathering of civilians and officers in private dress, and later in the evening the Duke of Teck and a distinguished company were also present.

Mr. Mitchell-Henry, M.P., presided, supported by Major Charles Mercier, Royal Monceaux Regiment; Surgeon-Major Vincent Ambler, Captain Clark Kennedy (Coldstreamers); Sir Charles Freake, Captain Tully, the Rev. T. Shaw, Captain Probyn, and the Rev. John Bloomfield, vicar of All Saints, Knightsbridge, etc.

The toasts were under fire at Tel-el-Kebir, Colonel Ewart was wounded, that is to say, he lost a limb which broke his rifle, but he would not allow a single doctor to look at him until the trying work of the campaign was over.

(Cheers.) What anguish that man must have gone through—how he managed in spite of that suffering to command us during those trying three or four days I know not, for it was not until after that he allowed himself a short rest before the forced march to Cairo. In military circles the formation of such a regiment as ours is not always approved.

I am not going to give my opinion about that, but I say that if there is a brigade in the whole service in which a regiment is likely to be formed and to do good service it will be in the Household Brigade. Through our service we have been thrown together, and among the others and non-commissioned officers and men of this regiment there is a desire to do well, and I have no doubt that that is the case.

Major Mitchell-Henry, a Crimean medallist, and Major Charles Mercier, responded. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "The Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the 1st Life Guards," gave to all who had served in Egypt the welcome home, as neighbours and friends who had come home, as neighbours and friends.

The dwellers in Knightsbridge, he said, could testify to the good conduct of the troops, and to the example they set to others. It was natural to Englishmen to show their delight by giving a dinner, and especially it is their pleasure to welcome in this way those who had well-maint

Galignani's Messenger.

EVENING EDITION.

Head Office:—PARIS, NO. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:—LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSENA.

No. 21,007.—FOUNDED 1814.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

NOTICE.

A Four-page Supplement is published with this day's number of the MESSENGER, and will be delivered gratis with each copy of the paper. It contains our American news and an interesting variety of literary extracts.

Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 25—26, 1882.

MR. GLADSTONE'S NEW RULES.

The meeting of Conservative members which was held at the Carlton Club on Wednesday was practically an act of revolt against Sir Stafford Northcote's leadership; and, indeed, against the conduct of business by the front Opposition Bench as a whole. It had instantaneous effect. Sir Stafford Northcote and his colleagues have consented to follow. The proceedings of the House of Commons in the morning sitting on Wednesday have diminished the hope of any speedy despatch of the business for which it has been called together. The debate on the Closure resolution was opened by Sir H. D. Wolff, who moved to omit the words which give "the Chairman of a Committee of the whole House" the same power of putting the closure in motion as is given to the Speaker. Mr. Gladstone refused to accept the amendment for the obvious reason that the opportunities for obstruction are greater when the House is in Committee than they are when the Speaker is in the Chair. In a debate of the House a member can speak but once; in a debate in Committee he can make as many speeches on one question as he pleases. The amendment was not one which promised a very lively discussion; but it soon became evident that antagonism to Mr. Playfair was to be brought into it. Lord John Manners, however, started the question, which ran through the debate as to the powers to be given to chairman of the proposed Standing Committees; and Sir Richard Cross, reminding Mr. Gladstone of his promise to consider the regulations under which occasional Chairmen of Committees were appointed, demanded to have these proposals at once, before the House divided on Sir H. Wolff's amendment. There was no reason for making this demand. The resolution expressly dealt with the powers of the Speaker and the Chairman for the time being of the Committee of the whole House. Mr. Dodson, however, announced that on consideration of Mr. Raikes's amendment, which stands next, some statement about the Chairmen of Standing Committees should be made. The concession was in vain. A little later in the debate Mr. Gladstone announced that the Government would accept Mr. Raikes's amendment which limited the power of originating the closure to the Chairman of Ways and Means. At the same time he promised to provide a simple way in which the House could control the appointment of substitutes for the Chairman, and said that he would at the same time consider what power they should have in respect of the Closure. This concession satisfied Mr. Raikes, who prominently dissociated himself from the course taken by his party, and complained of the aspersions which had been thrown on an office he once held. It soon became evident, however, that any concession the Government might make would be only the occasion for fresh objections. Lord Randolph Churchill hung out the standard of indiscriminate resistance to all and everything the Government proposed, and Sir Stafford Northcote immediately took service under his leadership. He objected to Mr. Raikes's amendment now that the Government had adopted it. His contribution to the wisdom that the discussion had evoked was that a couple of resolutions should be framed—one dealing with the business of the House when sitting with the Speaker in the Chair, the other applying to the House when in Committee. Mr. Gladstone's reply to this feeble suggestion was that, as it was now clear that the resolution was to be met by an obstructive use of all the forms of the House, its division into two would simply necessitate the fighting of the whole battle twice over. The Opposition then fell back on mere obstruction. Lord Folkestone was put up to stammer and struggle through a speech of a quarter of an hour, and end by moving the adjournment of the debate. Thus the time was occupied, the division on the question of adjournment was being taken when the quarter to six was reached, and as soon as it had been announced that the adjournment had been defeated by 191 to 136, the debate stood adjourned by the rules of the House. Such has been the first day's work on the amendments to the Government proposals. In a whole morning's sitting the first amendment is not nearly disposed of. Omitting mere repetitions there are between thirty and forty amendments to the first rule on the paper besides Sir Stafford Northcote's motion for its entire rejection when all the amendments have been discussed and disposed of. In voting for the adjournment motion on Wednesday, the whole Conservative party, with a large contingent of Irish members, deliberately adopted the policy which Mr. Gladstone described with perfect fairness as that of meeting the resolutions, not by argument and reasoning, but by the obstructive use of the forms of the House. They seem bent on giving the country a final and effectual demonstration of the absolute necessity of the changes the Government have determined to make in Parliamentary procedure.—*Daily News*.

As we pointed out a fortnight ago, if the Government persist in conducting the debate in the spirit which they exhibited on Wednesday they will hardly finish it this side of Christmas. Even if they had fully prepared their plan, and were armed at all points against the criticisms of their opponents, they would find it difficult enough to force it down the throats of the House of Commons. But that, after such ample opportunities for perfecting their scheme at every point, they should come down to the House with the shipload proposal which met with such rough usage on Wednesday—a proposal which they do not even try to explain and defend, but contemptuously leave for the House to discuss by itself—seems to show that, to say the least, they are not sufficiently sensible of the magnitude of the task they have undertaken.

THE FLOODS.

The autumnal rains of the past week or two have brought their usual accompaniment of disastrous Floods, involving destruction of property and occasional peril to human life, and remanding the community of the need of the Rivers Conservancy Act, which has long been promised and never yet accomplished. England, it is true, suffers less than Continental countries in the matter of Floods, and our disasters seem small in comparison with those which desolate other parts of Europe; but it must be remembered that we are also exempt from the tremendous rainfalls of other climes, and our rivers and streams are supposed to be under better control. Unfortunately, the practical management is very imperfect, and the extension of agricultural drainage is rendering the situation decidedly critical. Every provision is made by the farmer to get rid of the rainfall as quickly as possible; but the care thus exercised is limited by the owners and occupiers to the task of getting the water away from each individual farm or estate. The water runs readily through the soil, falls first into little drains and then into big ones, until finally it enters some brook or river which is supposed to be capable of carrying it whether it will never be heard of again. In moderate weather the process works with tolerable smoothness; but directly there is an extra fall of rain—which need not be by any means exceptionally large—we have the melancholy tale of whole tracts of country laid under water, farming produce swept away, live stock drowned, railways flooded to a dangerous depth, country roads rendered impassable, and perhaps a few bridges destroyed. All this happens with unfailing certainty, as if the population had simply resigned itself to its fate. We do not allow fire to desolate our cities, but nothing effectual is done to save the country from the plague of waters. Whether it is a wise procedure to send the rainfall away with a rush may well be looked upon as doubtful. But if the water is thus to be flung off as a nuisance, it should at least be seen that the channels for its conveyance are adequate to the task. These Land Floods, which sweep over the broad acres of the lowlands, do an incalculable amount of mischief. They damage the quality of the grass, and carry off the manure from the arable land, for it is notorious that rivers in flood are often enriched with nitrogen, and which is worse than wasted. There is also a converse to this view of the case. When we get into the cycle of hot, dry summers, which is probably in store for us, the land will be found empty of its aqueous treasure, and unable to withstand the arid influence of a cloudless sky. We shall then hear something more about a subject now well-nigh forgotten—the storage of water. A large expenditure is incurred to get rid of the rainfall, and by and bye it may be found necessary to expend money in another direction, so as to preserve for our fields some portion of that which is now being allowed to waste itself in hurtful Floods. It is a reproach to the age in which we live that a day or two of steady downpour is sufficient to put a large portion of the country under water. The evil, instead of lessening, is growing greater, and the loss incurred becomes a national question. There can be little doubt that the success of sewage-farming some few weeks back was due in a large degree to the advantage in the hot summer of having a quantity of water ready at hand. When we add that Floods, in addition to the desolation which they occasion in the lowlands, also damage the water supply of many of the towns, it will be seen that the subject is one of widespread importance.—*Standard*.

A HOBBY AT FULL CHARGE.

It is at first sight startling to find any Englishman anxious to put himself into the position occupied by Sir Wilfrid Lawson on Tuesday night. Whatever other members thought of the causes of the Egyptian war, there could be but one opinion that the warmest thanks of the country are due to the commanders, officers, and men of Her Majesty's forces in Egypt for the admirable manner in which they have brought that war to an unexpectedly speedy end. Sir Wilfrid Lawson alone raised his voice against treating with decent courtesy men who have simply done their duty.—

Even the most fanatical peacemongers—baring the honourable member for Carlisle—know how to distinguish between the statesman and the soldier. The soldier is not responsible for his cause, and the time, happily, will never arrive when Private Atkins requires proof of the justice of England's quarrels before he does his best to make her come out the winner. To be the only presumably sane Englishman who declares himself to the contrary surpasses the extremes of anything that can be called moral courage. It is sacrificing everything to the insatiable self-conceit of a man who is determined to ride a hobby-horse to death, without heeding whether the ill-used animal is going to plain and simple duty its due of thanks and honour. Evidently, the old word of the day should read, "England—except Sir Wilfrid Lawson—expects every man to do his duty." The value of this exception may be gathered from the temper in which the House received the honourable member's determination to move the previous question in answer to the Premier's notice of a vote of thanks to the Egyptian army. It was too contemptuous to him angry with the unfortunate hobby-rider.—*Globe*.

The Standard says:—The Leader of the Opposition contended on Wednesday, with some show of justice, that the Government scheme was even now incomplete, that nobody knew how they would carry it out in Committee, and that in asking the House to sanction the first Rule before they were fully instructed on this point they were asking for a blank cheque to fill up for what amount and in favour of what persons they pleased. Mr. Gladstone, however, declined to accept the suggestion of Sir Stafford Northcote to divide the question into two parts, though the Speaker last year had recognised the necessity for doing so. He did not pretend that it would not be better so divided, but urged that to divide his Resolution would be to give double opportunity for hinged obstruction to it. After a Motion for the Adjournment of the Debate had been defeated by a large majority, time came to the aid of the Opposition, and adjourned the debate of itself at Five minutes to Six.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at a quarter past twelve.

The House commenced the discussion of the Procedure Resolutions.

On the first resolution, Sir H. Wolff moved an amendment (which was under discussion all the afternoon) striking out the words which give the power of initiating the *Closure* to the Chairman of the Committee of the whole House. In support of it, after some general observations on the danger of intrusting that power to the chairman, he urged that the Chairman was not an officer of the House, but a mere man, taking an active part in politics, looking for promotion, and therefore more exposed to the influence of the Government of the day. It would be unwise, therefore, and dangerous to give him the power of closing the debate.

Mr. GLADSTONE, in opposing the amendment, argued that the speakers had often been party men, with Ministerial ambitions—for instance, Lord Grenville and Lord Sidmouth; and they retained the power of giving effect to their opinions by voting. There was no reason, he asserted, why this power should not be given to the Chairman of Committees, though he admitted that he did not hold the same level as the Speaker, and that there ought to be some provision for the case of gentlemen who occasionally took the chair in the absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means. Moreover, he pointed out that the Chairman was Deputy Speaker, and in that position would be able to exercise the power now proposed to be taken from him as Chairman, and asserted that it was chiefly in Committees that these stringent powers for closing obstruction were required.

Lord JOHN MANNERS asked whether these powers were to be conferred on the Chairman of the Grand Committee which were to perform the functions of the whole House; and that being denied by the Prime Minister, he asked further what then was the use of these Committees.

Mr. ARNOLD remarked that the amendment would leave the House without any power of dealing with obstruction in Committee; and Mr. Chaplin insisted that the House ought not to come to a decision on that point until the Government had disclosed its intentions with regard to the Chairman of Grand Committees and the occasional Chairman of Committees.

Sir W. HAROURD said it was not asked that the Chairmen of Grand Committees should have these powers, and argued that it would be of no use passing the Resolution at all if the proceedings in Committee were excluded from it.

Sir R. CAOSS complimented the Home Secretary on his complete conversion on this point, and contrasted his present attitude with his opposition to the efforts of the late Government to deal with obstruction. He also contrasted that, before proceeding further, the Government should explain its intentions with regard to the new Chairman. Sir W. Bartlett spoke in a similar strain, and warned his Conservative friends that if the Resolution were passed, they would be "howled down" by the Ministerialists, and would have to manifest the same indifference and resolution as the Irish members to get a hearing.

Mr. DOBSON, in reply to an observation of Sir W. Bartlett, maintained that the House had as much share in electing the Chairman of Ways and Means as in electing the Chairman.

Mr. HICKS, in supporting the amendment, mentioned various instances in which the Chairman had made mistakes, and at this point Mr. Gladstone interposed that the Government would adopt Mr. Raikes's amendment strictly limiting the power to the Chairman of Ways and Means, and would subsequently propose a plan for appointing a new Chairman of Committees, reserving to themselves, however, to consider whether this power should be extended to them.

Sir E. COLEBROOK remarked it would be much easier to decide the point at issue if it had been settled by what proportion the *Closure* was to be put in force; and Mr. Walter, taking a similar view, urged that the Government were putting the cart before the horse in asking the House to say who should exercise these powers before it was settled in what circumstances they were to be exercised. If Mr. Gibson's amendment were accepted, as he hoped it would be, the particular point now issue would become of less importance; but as the question now stood he could not vote either way.

Mr. COLEBROOK, without entering into the general question, took the opportunity of correcting the misapprehension which seemed to prevail on the Opposition benches that the Chairman of Committees was the creature of the Minister of the day. On the contrary, he held it to be his duty to cultivate equally confidential relations with the leading members of the Opposition.

Mr. CLARKE, Mr. S. LEIGHTON, and Mr. PELL supported the amendment. Mr. Dawson vindicated the conduct of the Irish members, Mr. Balfour pointed out that of the three Liberal members who had spoken, two had opposed the Government, and Lord R. Churchill commented on the apathy and the silence of the Ministerialists.

Sir S. NORTHCOTE also complained that the Government had absented themselves from the debate, and that the word had not passed through the Ministerial ranks to take place. He did not much stress on the personal differences between the Speaker and the Chairman of Committees, but he thought there ought to be a distinction between the regulations for the whole House and for Committees, and that the two states should be dealt with separately. It was evident from the debate that the Government had not half thought out their own plan, and in the circumstances of the case, this was, he held, little short of an insult to the House.

The Attorney-General replied, and Lord FOLKESTONE moved the adjournment of the debate on the ground that no answer had been given to Sir S. Northcote's proposal to deal separately with the two states of the House. Mr. Gladstone, upon this remark, said loud cheer for the Ministerialists, that it was to be hoped by the height of folly thus to double the opportunities for obstruction.

The motion for adjournment was negatived by 191 to 136, but it being now close upon 6 o'clock, the debate stood adjourned by the Rules until to-day.

THE IMPENDING STRIKE OF COLLIERS.—At a

meeting of South Yorkshire coalowners at Sheffield on Tuesday it was agreed to give an advance in wages of 5 per cent. and 10d. per ton, and that if there is an advance of less than 8d. per ton it will be over a period of six months during the last two years wages will be advanced or lowered proportionally. The Miners' Association expected an advance of 7½ per cent.—A meeting of the West Yorkshire coalowners was held at Leeds on Tuesday when it was decided to offer an advance of 10 per cent. to the colliers, to commence from the 1st November. The West Lancashire Coalowners' Association also met at Liverpool on Tuesday and determined upon similar advance, with an alternative offer of arbitration. In the event of both offers being refused, the coalowners determined to resist the demands of the miners. It is expected that the threatened strike by the North Wales colliers will not take place, but it is hoped that some compromise may be effected, and so avoid the dispute on the wages question to an amicable and satisfactory conclusion. The Flintshire proprietors have agreed to meet at Chester on Monday next, to take the demands of the men for an additional increase of 15 per cent. in wages into consideration. The Flintshire proprietors will probably be guided in their action by the decision of the Denbighshire colliery owners. I am not going to dilate upon these unpleasant

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS.

Wednesday, which was the 28th anniversary of the Balaklava Charge, the inhabitants of Knightsbridge gave a grand banquet to the 1st Life Guards "on their victorious return from Egypt." The banquet was given in a large iron building called "Humphry's Hall," opposite the Knightsbridge Barracks. In a short space of time the interior of the great place had been converted into a handsome dining hall. Flags and banners of all nations hung from the roofs and sides, the head of the hall bore across it the words "Kassassin," "Cairo," "Tel-el-Kebir," while at the opposite end the words "Penitentiary" and "Tartar" formed the second half of the historical stories of the regiment. The troops, to the number of 330, in undress, marched into the hall from the barracks, and were received by the Committee, of whom Mr. Cowley, Mr. Birch, and Mr. Barnes were the representatives. There was a great gathering of civilians and officers in private dress, and later in the evening the Duke of Teck and a distinguished company were also present. Mr. Mitchell-Henry, M.P., presided, supported by Major Charles Mercer, Royal Manchester Regiment; Surgeon-Major Vincent Ambler, Captain Claude (Coldstream), Sir Charles Freake, Captain Tully, the Rev. T. Shaw, Captain Probyn, and the Rev. John Bloodfield, vicar of All Saints, Kensington. The toast of "The Queen" and "The Prince and Princess of Wales" were proposed by the chairman, and were received with great enthusiasm. The chairman stated that letters had been received from the Prince of Wales and from the Duke of Cambridge expressing the utmost interest in the progress of the campaign, and regretted that they were unavoidably absent. An interval ensued, during which vocalists sang appropriate songs, and the troopers led off the chorus in spirited style. The band of the regiment, too, under Mr. J. Donoghue, enlivened the period of waiting for the officers of the regiment by playing a selection of music. At length the Duke of Teck, followed by General Gordon, Captain Hill Trevor, Captain Sir Simon Lockhart, and other officers arrived, and heard the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces" proposed by the vice-chairman, to which Surgeon-Major Ambler, a Crimean medallist, and Major Charles Mercer responded. The chairman, in proposing the toast of the evening, "The Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the 1st Life Guards," gave to all who had served in Egypt a hearty welcome home, as neighbours and friends. The dwellers in Knightsbridge, he said, could testify to the good conduct of the troops and to the example they set to others. It was natural to find them here to share their delight by giving a dinner, and specially was it their pleasure to welcome in this way those who had well-maintained the honour of the country abroad; those who, in one sentence, had "done their duty." The toast was received with enthusiasm. Colonel Talbot, who was greeted with loud and long-continued cheers, expressed the surprise of the troops at the welcome they had received, both on last Sunday and on that occasion, and said that, though unexpected, their welcomes were appreciated. He defended his regiment from the slur which used to be cast upon it—that it was a regiment to be "looked at" and added that the men and officers had gladly endeavoured to justify the action of His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief in sending them to take part in the campaign. Colonel Keith Fraser, in response to repeated calls, made a short speech, expressing his pride in his old regiment, and his regret at not being with it in Egypt. The Duke of Teck, in response to the toast of his health, said that now he had turned up, like a bad shilling, in Egypt, he trusted the Army would allow him to regard himself as a comrade. Complimentary toasts followed, and the proceedings ended at a late hour.

The Royal Horse Guards (Blue) were entertained at dinner by the residents of the neighbourhood of the Albany-street Barracks on Wednesday night in the Town-hall, Holborn, the great marquee put up in the barrack square having been blown down in the storm on Tuesday. Mr. W. J. Nevill was in the chair. The whole regiment were invited, the men who had returned from Egypt being distributed among their comrades and their wives at the table. Nearly 400 of the troops altogether about 750 sat down to dinner. The menu was suggestive of Egypt, "the roast beef of Old England" came "Egyptian boar's head," then Kassassin slices, bastions of galantine à l'Alexandria, Arabi brown, Wolsey's Cairo pie, some raw venison, the gift of Lord Fitzhardinge, rounds of Scotch hams, pyramids of briskets, Cumberland hams, English fighting cocks, Tel-el-Kebir salad, and "Household" plum pudding.

The loyal toasts having been received with great enthusiasm, the troopers singing the National Anthem and "God Bless the Prince of Wales" with much heartiness, the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces" was proposed by Mr. Dryden. General Cecil Ives, in replying for the Army, said that after serving for nearly a quarter of a century in the regiment which in the end he had had the honour to command, he was glad to see his old comrades and to welcome them home. (Cheers.) Having paid a compliment to Mr. Dryden and the committee for the readiness and success with which they had performed the difficult movement required of the commanding officer when the army was re-organized, he added that he had hard language used about Arabi, the desert, the heat, the meat, and the dust, he desired to let them know that they had the opportunity to prove that they could fight and stand privations as well as any troops in Her Majesty's service. (Cheers.)

The Chairman, having proposed "The Health of the Colonels of the Regiment," Colonel Fred. Burnaby, commanding the Blues, replied; and other toasts following, it was

from one myself, and I would exhort to pity those in whose power it is to remedy the evil. I will tell you just what happened to myself, and my recital will show what is happening to others.

I was with Tulba Pacha at Kafredawar when we heard of the capture of Tel-el-Kebir, and I went at once with Toulha and Osman Bay Rahim in the night of the 13th to Cairo. I sought a well-known house, where a meeting was going on and where the question of defending Cairo was being debated, and was there when it was decided to surrender the citadel, and afterwards when Arabi left the house to surrender his sword at my special advice to the British military authority. I slept also in his house that night, and next day took a lodgings in the town with friends whom I could trust. For three days I went about freely, dining on one occasion with an English gentleman of my acquaintance at the new hotel and meeting there many of the British officers who had arrived at Cairo. On the 19th, I was arrested as I was crossing the Esbekichay-saray, a well-known Turkish functionary who was well-known in a Victoria. He asked me if I was M.—(a name not mine), and then whether I was not the correspondent of the *Sûre* and the person who served with the "rebel" ambulance at Kafredawar. "Pre-cisely," I said. "Well, come with me," he answered, "there is some one who wants to speak to you." I drove away with him, protesting that I was a Swiss citizen under French protection, that he could not arrest me, and that he had better take me to the French Consulate. But he said he knew nothing of French authority, and we alighted at the Prefecture. There the Governor, who had been one of the greatest friends of Arabi, but was still taking his coat, received me when I said "I am a Swiss citizen." He asked me if I was a Swiss citizen, and sent me off without more ceremony to prison. The prison was in the Prefecture itself, and I was taken to a suite of rooms upstairs, which were already filled with prisoners—the best society, as I perceived, at Cairo—pachas, ulemas, mufis, heys, many of whom I knew, and who asked me why I had been arrested. I told them I knew of no reason, and so I found it was with them. They had been picked up by Tewfik's, Riaz's, or Sultan Pasha's order and that all they knew.

I found many wounded officers and among them Ali Fehmi, who had been wounded while in command at Kassassin on the 9th. They had no doctor, and during the first eight days I was their *co-défenseur* alone. I had the pleasure of attending them. On the ninth day, however, Sir Garnet Wolseley, having heard through me what was the case, a native regiment

Galignani's Messenger.

EVENING EDITION.

Head Office:—PARIS. NO. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

Branch Offices:—LONDON, 168, STRAND; NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

No. 21.009.—FOUNDED 1814.

Great Britain.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28—29, 1882.

THE DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

The *Times* says it is clear that there is in France a sect holding a creed of pure destruction, and resembling, so far as can be judged, the Russian Nihilists rather than any set of revolutionaries with which we are acquainted. It is doing them too much honour to place them, as does the *République Française*, in the same category as the Fenians. The Fenians, wicked and wanton as were their acts of violence, had a distinct political end in view; the French anarchists, to judge from their own utterances, have none. Men of this stamp are dangerous, as a maniac brandishing a dagger is dangerous; but by the nature of the case they are too few in number to imperil the existence of society, or even of the institutions in force for the time being. Nothing is required for their suppression except an energetic use of the powers of the police.

The *Standard* thinks it must be disappointing to the advocates of the advanced tenets of Republicanism that have during the last two years governed the legislation of France, to find that the appetite of the revolutionary monster has been whetted, rather than appeased, by the concessions made to its exacting temper. M. Grévy is probably as Conservative a statesman as France of late years has been willing to see exercising any control over its affairs; and M. Waddington, M. Léon Say, M. de Freycinet, and, finally, M. Duderac cannot be described as subservient politicians. Yet concession to revolutionary aims has long been in the air; and men who would fain save society, if they had the ability or the courage, have allowed themselves to be dragged down the incline at the bottom of which is a seething gulf of climbing and vicious passions.

The *Daily News* gives a caution against attaching too much importance to accounts that are given of supposed discoveries of anarchical associations in France. The very precision of some of the details given by certain anarchist Paris journals is in itself evidence against the accuracy of the information. If there are anarchical federations, pacts with death, which in Paris and the suburbs alone enrol exactly twelve hundred and twenty-nine members, we may be sure that the leaders of this organisation would take some pains to prevent the precise muster-roll from getting into the newspapers. Either they would exaggerate in order to seem insignificant in the eyes of authority. But the fact still remains that all France, and indeed all Europe, believes in the existence of a more or less distinctly organised Socialist movement, and that every recent evidence tends to justify the belief. The jealousy with which labour regards capital is unquestionably one inspiration of all these recent Socialist upheavals. In part this springs from mere ignorance and impatience, but in part, too, it may serve to give a hint even to the most enlightened a statesmanship. In this country we happily see but little of such movements, but even in this country it is possible that there is a sufficient amount of vague and floating sympathy with Socialist movements abroad to make it worth the while of statesmen to consider whether "Thoughts on the Causes of the Present Discontents" should not become a practical part of their business.

The *St. James's Gazette* says:—The news from France is certainly serious. That a criminal trial should be stopped in the middle by the Public Prosecutor, on the ground that the jury had been so intimidated by the accomplices of the prisoners that they could not be trusted to give an impartial verdict, is altogether without precedent. It implies that then and there at all events the Government were unable to protect those engaged in the administration of justice. This particular district of France is reduced to the state of the disturbed districts of Ireland. Such a step on the part of the Government is not a proper subject of criticism. It is better to say frankly that they have not at the moment the means of bringing to justice the authors of a dangerous conspiracy than to conceal their weakness and allow the offenders to escape. But it is none the less discreditable to the Government that they should be driven to make such an admission. It proves that the recent anarchical outbreaks have either taken the authorities of the Republic by surprise, or that their efforts to deal with them have been from some cause or other paralysed. The state of things at Lyons is in some respects even more alarming than that at Chalon-sur-Saône.

The *Daily Telegraph* accuses the French Government of having shown deplorable weakness in presence of the new social peril. It is obvious that the present French Administration lacks nerve all round. In foreign affairs there is the obvious explanation that Prince Bismarck still lives; but when confronted by the actual crimes of organised Socialists, it shows the same weakness without the same excuse.

The *Spectator* says:—A panic is setting in Paris and Lyons which bodes no good to Geneva; as Switzerland, if threatened for harboring violent anarchists, would not be protected by Germany. As yet, the evidence is imperfect, and the stories are wild; but the existence of dreamers who think the road to a happier future lies through murder and destruction is, unhappily, too well proved. The discovery of dynamite seems to have unsettled dreamy brains all over the world, and to have intoxicated men already half-delirious with the passion of pity with a sense of unexpected power. They feel as if they wielded the lightning—the most dangerous of temptations for human beings.

The *Saturday Review* says:—It is the disorders at Montceau and Lyons, or even the terrorism which has been brought to bear upon the witnesses and judges at the trial, that is most likely to injure the Republican Government in the estimation of the country. When the Republic meant the Republic of M. Thiers, the extravagances preached by the Extreme Left did

PARIS, MONDAY AND TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30—31, 1882.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

RECEPTION IN DOVER AND LONDON.

At half-past three on Saturday afternoon Lieut.-General Sir Garnet Wolseley landed at Dover from the ordinary mail-packet, he having declined the offer of a special steam-boat. Lady Wolseley and her daughters went to Dover to welcome him back to English soil, after a rough passage across the Channel, the wind having blown a gale for many hours, and the sea running very high. The Admiralty Pier was lined by a double file of men drawn from the rating of the Dover and from the volunteer corps. Torments of rain and furious gusts of wind placed a stern interdict on any outdoor ceremony; and the mayor's address was presented at the Lord Warden Hotel. The following is a copy of the document:

"To Lieut.-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., etc., late Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's army in Egypt.—We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the ancient port and borough of Dover, offer you a hearty welcome on your safe return home in improved health. Although we have not as yet had the privilege of receiving any of the gallant soldiers and sailors who have distinguished our country's battles in Egypt, I beg you to command, that the Admiralty Pier be made ready to receive the carriage in which the Princess Mary (Duchess of Teck) was seated, to exchange a few words with her Royal Highness. In these welcomes five or six minutes passed, and then the carriages were entered, and were driven out of the station, their occupants being cheered as they were recognised by the outside crowd. Those who failed to distinguish Sir Garnet Wolseley in the dusk made sure of carrying on their good intentions by cheering every body. And so ended an informal and unceremonious welcome, which takes its place in history as much as if it had blazed with stars and glowed with scarlet uniforms."

waterproofs, some in tweed cloaks or ulsters, but no two alike—all having met, nevertheless, to welcome home a victorious comrade and to pay a hearty tribute to his valour? Is there any country of Europe, besides this little England, where the soldier would merge so quietly into the civilian, just when it might be longing for him to assert himself as his profession? Surely, we and we are not a military nation. The ringing cheers, the intense enthusiasm, the pressure upon the hero's modest equipage as if it had been a triumphal chariot—all said this one thing, and the commonplace garb of peace said another, though doubtless both practical assertions may logically be reconciled. Sir Garnet Wolseley was dressed as any traveller by the continental train might be, and looked a little fagged with his journey. Nevertheless, he stepped nimbly on the platform intermingled with the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Teck, Mr. Childers, Sir John Ayliffe, Mr. Linton Simons, General Willis, Colonel Lonsdale Hale, and others, and advanced to the carriage in which the Princess Mary (Duchess of Teck) was seated, to exchange a few words with her Royal Highness. In these welcomes five or six minutes passed, and then the carriages were entered, and were driven out of the station, their occupants being cheered as they were recognised by the outside crowd. Those who failed to distinguish Sir Garnet Wolseley in the dusk made sure of carrying on their good intentions by cheering every body. And so ended an informal and unceremonious welcome, which takes its place in history as much as if it had blazed with stars and glowed with scarlet uniforms."

THE CAIRO TRIALS.

The Egyptian Government has promised to furnish the counsel for the defence of the rebels minutes of the evidence given before the Commission. The examination of witnesses will be for the present not be conducted by Mr. Bowditch, called to defend the Sheikh Abdal, a learned doctor of the El Azhar University. The defense of this dignitary (*the Standard's* correspondent says) promises to be most interesting. It will be based on a question of interpreting the ecclesiastical law of Islam. His relations with the Panislamic party in the Vildiz Kiosk were notoriously intimate, and will most likely prove compromising. The evidence under this head will yield a crop of disclosures which will be most unpleasant for the Sultan and his entourage.

The *Times* states that it having been decided by the court before which Arabi is to be tried that depositions of persons who are unable to attend at Cairo will be accepted as evidence, Mr. Eve, Arabi's solicitor, is about to come to England to take the affidavits of Sir William Gregory, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, M. Ninet, the Rev. Mr. Smith, and others.

On Saturday evening, the 28th of October, a flood inundated the Albert-villa, Park-road, while the cellars of the Albert Tavern, close by, were seriously inundated. In Elcho-street, the residents had several feet of water in their lower rooms, and the poultry and pet animals were drowned, the water entering so suddenly.

Floods are to be expected to continue throughout the neighbourhood.

Much mischief is reported from Richmond

and the surrounding neighbourhood.

The Maria Wood, the old City State barge, has sunk near Isleworth, but the river traffic is not impeded.

A considerable portion of the old deer park is submerged, and in the Twickenham district some of the roads and footways are impassable.

The railway station at Richmond is flooded, an extraordinary height, causing great inconvenience.

Since Friday night the Thames rose over a foot in the neighbourhood of Windsor, and the water on Saturday was over the pathway by Windsor Bridge, and running into the houses. The Home Park and part of Eton Brocas were under water. Rain and sleet were falling heavily, and the river was continuing to rise. A most serious flood is

expected.

A Sheerness correspondent wrote on Saturday:—A gale of great violence from the north-west, accompanied by heavy showers of rain, over Sheerness last night, and this morning the insufficiency of the present sea defences has once more been demonstrated. The tide rose to an immense height, and at least one hour before high water commenced to wash over the esplanade. Fortunately Lieutenant Col. Le Mesurier, commanding the Royal Engineers, had taken the precaution to have the masts which surrounded the town cut down, and to move them into the sea, and a measure of safety was secured.

It was recently stated that Arabi had telegraphed to Sir William Gregory, through the English Foreign Office, begging him to assist him in procuring counsel for his defence. The *Times* understands that this telegram reached the Foreign Office, but that it was not forwarded to Sir William.

THE FATE OF THE PALMER EXPEDITION.

The following telegram has been received from Captain Stephenson, of her Majesty's ship *Carysfort*, at Suez, dated 27th October, 1882, 10 p.m.:—

News from Warren, dated 24th instant, writing from the scene of attack, confirms the death of Professor Palmer's party, who were attacked by Bedouins, midnight, 10th August. Shots were exchanged and Professor's party ultimately overpowered in Wady Ladr. Everything looted by Bedouins, who evidently endeavoured to destroy all traces of attack. Only a few articles of clothing belonging to Gill and Charlington found, also a volume of Byron's works, much torn, with inscription on cover, "John Charlington, 1823." Nothing found belonging to Palmer except yesterday.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—We learn from a private letter particulars which seem to afford any further hope of Professor Palmer's survival. Colonel Warren and his people found at the bottom of a great gully, one wall of which is supposed to be "the precipice" mentioned in the telegrams, a mixed mass of human remains. Whether the portions of flesh and bone that were bleaching under the sun, after having been torn by beasts and birds of prey, were really Charlington's, Gill's, or Palmer's, nobody could say; but from scraps of marked linen, etc., it was clear that some of these remains must have belonged to the two first named. Moreover, an article has been found there among these relics which must have belonged to Professor Palmer. That is all that is known in reality, but it is too conclusive.

Sir Garnet had signified his desire to continue his journey to London by the ordinary course, that is, by the mail train in conjunction with the boat, but his wishes in this regard had been overruled. In a special train the general and his wife, accompanied by his son, the Rev. Mr. Palmer, who carried on the profession of a schoolmaster in Green-street, he was left an orphan at an early age. In his youth he exhibited a remarkable aptitude for learning languages, and devoted himself particularly to Arabic, with whose success well known. He was much indebted for tuition to the late Rev. George Skinner, of Jesus College, and chaplain of King's College. The late professor proceeded B.A. of St. John's in 1868, and obtained a fellowship at his college to this proficiency in Eastern languages. He was elected to the Lord Almoner's Chair of Arabic in 1871, in succession to Mr. Preston of Trinity, Professor Palmer had been nice manner, and leaves a widow and three children. Dr. W. H. Ayde, the Rev. Mr. Palmer's son, is a member of the South-Eastern Railway terminus, and within the station itself, had increased and was increasing every minute, so that about this time the company's servants and the police put up barriers, to restrain the crowd within due proportions, leaving only a privileged few on the platform. Well lit by electricity, the station looked somewhat more comfortable than the outer street, all mud and dampness, after a qually day. Still more cheery was it when the crimson carpets were laid along the stone-flagged platform, and the bustle and excitement grew apace. The space beyond the mass of people was tolerably free when the carriage of Lieutenant-General Sir John Ayliffe, C.B., brought that distinguished officer into the station, four horses of his family. The next carriages to attract notice were the Duke and Duchess of Teck, though the reserved space on the platform had imperceptibly filled with the privileged few, now no longer to check obstruction, which was otherwise provided for, but to put an end to prolonged and frivolous debate. He expressed, too, his firm conviction that the value of the resolution would be preventive, and that substantially it would be rarely or never enforced.

On the other side, Sir Richard Cross and Mr. E. Stanhope declared that the object of the resolution was to put down legitimate opposition and to silence the Tory minority.

Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Marriott, and Mr. Stuart Worley supported the amendment; and Sir Stamford Northcote drew the inference that, if the Government objected to mention obstruction in the resolution, they had some other object in view beyond putting down obstruction. Lord Hartington maintained that there were already sufficient guarantees in the resolution against interference with legitimate criticism, and that its object really was to promote freedom of discussion by securing to each subject its fair share of popular sentiment, but agrees very closely with historical fact, that we are not a military nation, as is shown on an occasion such as this by the absence of uniform. What does a Frenchman, what does any stranger within our gates say to a crowd of proved warriors dressed "anyhow," some with slouch hats and

were anxiously watching the rising tide, and

make preparations, some to barricade and

clay up the areas and places

to pay a hearty tribute to his valour? Is there

any country of Europe, besides this little Eng-

land, where the soldier would merge so quietly

into the civilian, just when it might be long-

ing for him to assert himself as his profes-

sion? Surely, we and we are not a mil-

itary nation.

The *Standard* says:—A special train

arrived at Dover on Saturday morning,

and a quarter past five had registered

seven feet below Trinity high water mark at

London Bridge. The wind was blowing

fresh from the north-north-east, and rain fell

steadily, and great fears were entertained by

the residents of the low-lying districts that

their premises would be inundated. In

Lambeth, and especially at Battersea, the

owners of property on the southern banks

were anxiously watching the rising tide, and

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MORNING EDITION.

HEAD OFFICE: PARIS, NO. 224, RUE DE RIVOLI.

BRANCH OFFICES: LONDON, 168, STRAND, NICE, 15, QUAI MASSÉNA.

No. 21.010.—FOUNDED 1814.

PRICE 40 CENTIMES

PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1882.

TERMS: PARIS.—A single journal, 8 sous; a week, 2fr. 50c.; a fortnight, 5fr.; one month, 10fr.; three months, 25fr.

FRANCE.—A single journal, 9 sous; 1 month, 11fr.; 3 months, 32fr.; 6 months, 62fr.; a year, 120fr.

EUROPE, UNITED STATES, COLONIES.—A single journal, 9 sous; 33fr.; 64fr.; 125fr.

INDIA, CHINA, THE COLONIES.—£1 12s. 0d.; 43s. 0d.; £2 0s.

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NICE: 15, Quai Masséna.

THE POSITION OF THE MINISTRY.

An informal meeting of such members of the Cabinet as were in town was held at Lord Granville's house on Wednesday afternoon. Less than half a dozen Ministers were present, but we have reason to believe that some important resolutions on the subject of Egypt were taken. Whatever the reserve which diplomacy may impose upon the Cabinet, the necessity for prompt determination, if not prompt action, remains, and although Parliament is not yet fully informed of the facts, the lines of our Egyptian policy are definitely shaping themselves. Nor can the question of Procedure well have been excluded from the Ministerial deliberations on Sunday. Parliament was convened for the special purpose of revising the Rules of the House of Commons; it has been in session a week, and virtually nothing has been done. The way has not even been cleared for a division on Mr. Gibson's Amendment. The declarations of the Prime Minister are circumspect and obscure; the course actually pursued by the Government has been hesitating and uncertain. Difficulties which it is plain that Ministers never foresaw have presented themselves; concessions which, a few weeks since, would have been scouted as preposterous, have already been indicated, if not actually made. Mr. Gladstone, after some show of resistance, accepted Mr. Raikes' Amendment, and has foreshadowed the possibility of still more important surrenders. The conduct of the discussion has proved far from satisfactory. Even the Speaker, on Friday last, volunteered the naive confession that he could afford nothing as to the principles regulating it, and that Amendments which were in order one day might be out of order the next. There is thus a risk, if not of the Session being lost, of it being almost fruitlessly frittered away, and of weeks being spent to do what days should have been sufficient to accomplish. Whatever service the Opposition can render towards extracting a positive announcement of intentions from the Government is likely to be forthcoming. It has been authoritatively stated that the Whigs on both sides have arranged for the division on Mr. Gibson's Amendment to be taken on Thursday. Whether this can be done is uncertain: whether, if the division does take place then, it will be the prelude to a final settlement of the controversy must depend on Ministers. Time is slipping away, and the Procedure Resolutions are being fought, line by line, and word for word. Concurrently with this another process may be witnessed. The Ministerial majorities have upon no occasion yet been great, and they show no tendency to increase. The list of non-attendance is large and representative, especially in regard to members sitting below the gangway. The Government will, of course, carry the day on Mr. Gibson's Resolution, but they must already have reckoned with the possibility of their doing so by a half-hearted and comparatively narrow majority. This is not a satisfactory prospect, but the Cabinet cannot be blind to its imminence.—*Standard.*

TUNIS AND THE LATE BEY.

Mohamed-es-Sadok, the late Bey of Tunis, has survived only by a year the loss of his independence. Born in 1813, he had attained an age more remarkable in North Africa than in our temperate climate. He succeeded his brother, Sidi Mohamed, in 1859, and his reign of 23 years has been full of the vexations and disasters that mark the decay of States. It is difficult to realize the fact that so recently as the beginning of this century Tunis was so formidable by sea that the chief European power purchased immunity for their vessels by presents which were probably tribute. In 1817 Tunisian privateers actually dared to ply their trade in the English Channel, and only the appearance of English ships of war off Goletta extorted from Mahmoud Bey an engagement that the outrage should not be repeated. Ahmed Bey, who died in 1855, left Tunis no longer powerful, but at all events wealthy. There were some five millions hard cash in the Treasury, a sum which, prudently used, would have sufficed to avert the misfortunes that prompted the establishment of a French protectorate. During his short reign Sidi Mohamed managed to squander this large sum in making costly presents to other potentates and in importing cargoes of Circassian girls for his harem. The ruler who has just died found himself from the hour of his accession in embarrassed circumstances, while he was absolutely precluded from resorting to the means so successfully employed by his predecessors for the replenishment of the Treasury. Oriental Governments are always the prey of needy adventurers, whose audacity increases with the embarrassment of their masters. When tribute was no longer paid and the weakness of the administration led to continual revolts either among the Arabs on the frontiers or of the people of Tunis itself, there was no way of meeting the ordinary expenses of government except by borrowing. The favourites who had fattened on the revenues, while there were any now acquired proficiency in the arts of the Stock Exchange, and the greater part of the successive loans raised at ruinous rates of interest upon very dubious security, found its way into their pockets. The scandals disclosed during the Roustan trial are a mere sample of the methods constantly in operation, by which ragged urchins picking up cigar ends in the European cafes managed to build themselves palaces and cover their breasts with European decorations. When the Bey had become hopelessly embarrassed by the peculation of his servants, Western speculators stepped in to complete his ruin. Concessions of all kinds were extorted by diplomatic pressure, and consequential damages were claimed when, as usually happened, they proved failures. After damages had been paid in full, the concessions remained as convenient diplomatic questions on which fresh demands could at any time be based. For half a century a constant struggle for preponderance was maintained by England and France in Tunis precisely as in Egypt. Those who maintain with M. Gambetta that there is no parallel between the two countries can scarcely have paid much attention to the details of that long diplomatic campaign. As no English Government ever dreamt of acquiring Tunis, the English policy was always directed simply to the maintenance of the sovereign rights of the Porte. Such a policy, as compared with one aiming at the establishment of French supremacy, had the disadvantage of being negative. To that has, of course, been added the other and yet more serious disadvantage of the practical disappearance of the Turkish power. The late Bey, rendered helpless by financial embarrassments or misled by interested advisers, has on several occasions played directly into the hands of those who sought to overturn his authority. At the very beginning of his reign he made the gigantic blunder of inflicting constitutional government upon Tunis. The people were, of course, totally unfit for anything of the kind, but the most serious consequence of the step was that the French Government took umbrage at the contrast thus afforded to their administration of Algeria, which, we need hardly say, they have too much good sense to conduct upon constitutional lines. The abrogation of the constitution, as well as of the new law courts, which the Bey had constructed upon approved European models, was categorically demanded. In the hot disputes which followed, Italian pretensions to pre-ponderance in Tunis for the first time took a serious form; and the jealousy with which the French had long regarded us, as they transferred to Italy. In this, as in other affairs, the restlessness of the Italians, and their eagerness to catch at anything that promises a temporary advantage, have been fatal to their success. It was their true policy to range themselves alongside of England, to maintain the joint action of the Powers, and to uphold the sovereignty of the Porte. Their haste to play their own game led them into the direct conflict with France which preceded, and no doubt hastened, the recent development of French policy. Although the death of the Bey may produce no ostensible change in the relations of France to Tunis, it is probable that it will precipitate material alterations, which are, in any case, inevitable. Sidi Ali, never having known inde-



PARIS, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1882.

THE STATE OF EGYPT.
ARABI'S TRIAL.

The Cairo correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Sunday:—

While the question of one man's guilt or innocence is absorbing public attention in England, little thought is apparently given to the much larger question it leaves behind it. Whether Arabi be patriot or rebel was a question of importance which would, perhaps, have been advisable to settle before, rather than after the expedition, but which now possesses merely controversial interest. It is difficult to escape from the dilemma that the Government were either acting immorally in urging the Sultan to proclaim him a rebel, or unwise in now upsetting the country in order to ascertain whether he was one. Not the fate of Arabi, but of Egypt, is the real question of the whole nation, not of one member. I fear there can be little doubt that the result of last week has more than justified my predictions. Nearly every fruit of the expedition has been lost. We have weakened, instead of strengthened the power we came to establish. Our armed intervention in Egypt was hardly more efficacious in destroying the power of Arabi than our diplomatic intervention has been in destroying the authority of the Khedive. To such extent is this recognized that there is probably hardly a foreigner in Egypt who believes we are working with any other motive. It is only fair to state that our diplomacy gets credit for Machiavellian astuteness. We have rendered self-government in Egypt impossible by the destruction of the only two authorities that existed. It requires an Englishman to believe that it is the result of blunder and not of design. A fortnight ago I believed that the occupation need be only temporary, but the trial promises to last at least two months, and, unless something is done to prevent it, will leave us the only authority in the country capable of maintaining order.

Meanwhile counsel are actively employed. The prisoners reiterate their original complaints. Abd-el-Aziz asserted that his keys had been taken from him. Mr. Broadley succeeded, with the co-operation of Sir Charles Wilson, in recovering them from the Prefect of Police. Abd-el-Aziz's safe and cupboards were found intact, and a large packet of documents recovered, which will be catalogued and translated. The accused demand an English guard, and that servants be allowed to deliver food. Mr. Broadley will adduce my moral through Sir E. Malet on the subject. Arabi writes me a letter denying that he has ever been allowed to send a telegram:—"Had I despaired of my innocence being proved, I had plenty of time to have left the country, and to have reached a neighbouring one or England, the shelter of most fugitives, but I threw myself on the honour of the English in Egypt, thinking that I was as safe as in entering London. It is personally most inconvenient and hardly to the well-known honour of England that I am at present allowed no servant to wait on me. It is hardly just that to degrade me after my late surrender."

No correspondent has interviewed Arabi, nor been allowed to do so. All the prisoners repeatedly express their gratitude to the English Government and Mr. Wilfrid Blunt for providing counsel, and their satisfaction with the manner in which Sir Charles Wilson has, with the concurrence of Sir E. Malet, discharged his difficult task. Arabi has completed his written instructions, which are said to be composed with great intelligence, and he is now compiling lists of witnesses and documents. The prosecution commence communicating proceedings already gone through to-morrow. They cannot be copied under a fortnight. Counsel will then consider oral and documentary evidence, cross-examine all witnesses, and produce a vast amount of verbal and written evidence besides tendering testimony taken on commission. If the prisoners are then committed all the evidence must be read, and Mr. Broadley's address for the prisoners will last necessarily for several days and will result in the public washing of political dirty linen, all which fatal and useless delay might have been avoided by adopting the course I previously suggested. This opinion, now, perhaps, too late, is becoming general.

THE PANIC AT LYONS.

After observing that the latest telegram received from its Lyons correspondent indicates no abatement in the undefined terror by which that great city appears almost paralysed, the *Daily News* goes on to say:—It is now thought that the destruction of the Assoumoir and the Belcourt Theatre was planned long ago, and that the explosions were intended merely as a prelude or signal for a rising. Be this as it may, every effort is being made by the organisers of the Terror to keep the public mind in a state of perturbation. The Archbishop of Lyons, the directors of the Post-office, and numerous other persons have received threatening letters, not like the Irish variety of such instruments, imposing a command, but conveying the intimation of a sentence of death to be presently executed. To add to the general alarm, a fresh discovery of dynamite was made yesterday by the police, who at present keep the place they found in a profound secret. It is hardly to be wondered at that in the known present condition of Europe the fear of a tremendous outbreak should be widely and profoundly felt. There is but too much reason to apprehend that the murder of the Emperor of Russia, the Irish assassinations, and the outrages at Lyons, reveal the existence of a widely-spread organisation for bringing about general anarchy and some kind of redistribution of the good things of this world, probably to the advantage of the leading anarchists themselves. The problem how to face such an organization is a difficult one, but it affords some slight encouragement to reflect that anarchical combinations rarely effect much, except under circumstances peculiarly favourable to them. We have certainly no wish to underrate the value of recent Irish legislation, but it would be futile to ignore the soothing effect of three good harvests in succession. In Lyons, despite the general prosperity of France, there has been a lack of work and money of late, and discontent has consequently grown among the working classes. Work has been slack and money scarce, and the attention of those suffering from poor wages and only partial employment has been directed by their leaders towards the luxurious life of the bourgeoisie. There is no doubt that among the less sober and industrious workmen the hatred felt a hundred years ago against the aristocracy is now aimed at that wealthy middle class for which France is remarkable. It is far from our purpose to imply that the schemes of the anarchists are sympathised with by any but a very small minority of workmen; but it is well to bear in mind that it is only in times of dearth that such leaders can find recruits at all.

THE CASE OF THE REV. S. F. GREEN.—It was officially stated on Saturday morning that an application was forthwith to be made to Lord Penzance, the Dean of Arches, on the part of the Bishop of Manchester with a view to the discharge of the Rev. S. F. Green from Lancaster Castle. His Lordship has appointed next Saturday to hear the application. It is understood that the Bishop has not yet succeeded in obtaining the consent of the Church Association, without which, it is believed, the Judge will be powerless to act.

THE NEW IRISH LEAGUE.—The Home Rule League have summoned a special meeting in Dublin to consider the advisability of merging the League in the Irish National League.

THE RETURN OF SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

RECEPTION IN DOVER AND LONDON.

As we have already briefly stated, Lieut-General Sir Garnet Wolseley landed at Dover on Saturday afternoon, Lady Wolseley and her daughters were at Dover to welcome him back to English soil, after a passage across the Channel, the wind having blown a gale for many hours, and the sea running very high.

The Admiralty Pier was lined by a double row of men drafted from regiments stationed at Dover and from the volunteer corps. Torrents of rain and furious gusts of wind placed a stern interdict on any outdoor ceremony, and the mayor's address (the text of which we published yesterday) was presented at the Lord Warden Hotel.

Sir Garnet Wolseley, who was received with unanimous cheering, in reply said:—"Mr. Mayor! Gentlemen of the Corporation, Ladies and Gentlemen—The expressions on the address which has just been read are flattering, too flattering, indeed. They have made a very deep impression upon me, and I can assure you all, ladies and gentlemen, the manner in which I have been received here by you to-day I am very grateful for. I thank you with all my heart. It is a very pleasant thing to return home, and to find that one's services are appreciated; but although the very warm welcome which is accorded to me to-day is most pleasing to my personal feelings, I hope the time will never come when I shall from force of vanity, false pride, or conceit, forget for one moment the honour you have done me to-day. I thank you for the honour and for the compliment you have paid me. I am indebted to the valour, the endurance, and the high steady discipline of the army, which I recently had the honour to command. Ladies and gentlemen, I have no intention of making a long speech, and it requires no lengthy speech or any great powers of oratory to assure you that I am deeply grateful to you for the warm welcome you have accorded to me. I am deeply thankful to you for the address on my own part, and I am also pleased to thank you for the name of every man comprising the army which shared in my lot, because it does me honour to-day your intentions were not only to favour me personally, but to manifest your approbation of the duty that had been done in Egypt, not by myself, but by the men of the army I have recently commanded. On their behalf, Mr. Mayor and gentlemen of the Corporation, I beg to thank you most sincerely, as well as on my own behalf, for the honour shown me.

Sir Garnet had signified his desire to continue his journey to London by the ordinary course, that is, by the mail train in conjunction with the boat, but his wishes in this respect had been overruled. In special train, the general, with his wife and daughters, preceded the mail, and left Dover at five minutes to four o'clock. Lieut. Childers, R.E., son of the Secretary of State for War, accompanied Sir Garnet Wolseley, to whom he has been acting as aide-de-camp during the campaign in Egypt; Major Swaine, secretary; and Lieut. Adye were also in the train.

The ovation, as the Roman antiquaries tell us, is for the general; and, though less in dignity, may be accounted greater in honour than the Imperial triumph. It was truly an ovation, in the spirit if not in the letter (says the *Observer*), that awaited Sir Garnet Wolseley on his unostentatious entry into London in Saturday evening's dark, raw, and chilly atmosphere. Travelling by special train, in advance of the mail, as already stated, Sir Garnet and Lady Wolseley were expected at Charing Cross before half-past five; but it was nearer six when the light of the engine were discerned gliding towards the up-platform, on which the crowd stood to welcome the victorious leader of our little army, called to suppress rebellion and restore authority in Egypt. At five o'clock a great gathering in front of the British railway terminus, and the signal box on the honour of the English in Egypt, thinking that I was as safe as in entering London. It is personally most inconvenient and hardly to the well-known honour of England that I am at present allowed no servant to wait on me. It is hardly just that to degrade me after my late surrender."

The Government yesterday informed the Domesday Commissioners that circumstances would not permit them to make the advance necessary for the December coupon. Baker Pacha has been named by the Khedive Generalissimo of the Egyptian forces. All that is now required is an army. The Government have submitted to the foreign Powers the project by which the International Tribunals are continued for three years, with power to put in operation any modification agreed to by common accord. As regards the native tribunals, the principle of European law is sitting with natives is admitted, but the details are not agreed upon and have not been telegraphed are incorrect. The cause of judicial reform in Egypt has lost one of its ablest and warmest advocates in Mr. Justice Scott, who, to the regret of his colleagues and the entire community, has paid his farewell visit to the country which owes so much to his influence.

The Khedive in receiving him thanked him warmly for his services as an impartial Judge, and bestowed with his own hands the order of the Osmanieh, so that he may not forget Egypt.

THE CAIRO TRIALS.

The Egyptian Government has promised to furnish to the counsel for the defence of the rebels minutes of the evidence given by the Commission. The examination of witnesses will, for the present, not be proceeded with. Mr. Broadley has undertaken to defend the Sheikh Abd-el, a learned doctor of the El Azhar University. The defense of this dignitary the *Standard* (which I understand says) promises to be most interesting. It will be based entirely on a question of interpreting the ecclesiastical law of Islam. His relations with the Panislamic party in the Yildiz Kiosk were notoriously intimate, and will most likely prove compromising. The evidence under this head will yield a crop of disclosures which will be most unpleasant for the Sultan and his *entourage*.

The Times states that it having been decided by the court before which Arabi is to be tried that depositors who are unable to attend at Cairo will be accepted as evidence, Mr. Eve, Arabi's solicitor, is about to come to England to take the affidavits of Sir William Gregory, Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, M.A., Ninet, the Rev. Mr. Sabunghi, and also that of the trooper of the Horse Guards who was taken prisoner by the Egyptians at Cassassin. Such witnesses as can be procured at Constandinople will also be examined.

It was recently stated that Arabi had telegraphed to Sir William Gregory, through the English Foreign Office, begging him to assist him in procuring counsel for his defence. The Times understands that this telegram reached the Foreign Office, but that it was not forwarded to Sir William.

A TRAIN ON FIRE.

A PASSENGER BURNT TO DEATH.

The Midland Scotch express, which runs between St. Pancras and Glasgow, met with a serious accident on Sunday morning, by which a passenger was burnt to death and four others had a narrow escape from a similar fate. The train, to which are attached two Pullman cars—one for Edinburgh and the other for Glasgow—left St. Pancras at 9.15 on Saturday night, and was due at St. Enoch's Station, Glasgow, at 7.45 on Sunday morning.

The journey to Normanby was performed in perfect safety, and that place was left at two o'clock in the morning. The centre of the train was the Enterprise Pullman sleeping car, which contained four passengers. This car is magnificently fitted up and is heated by means of a stove fixed in one end.

One of the passengers is believed to have been Dr. Arthur, a medical man of Aberdeen, who is said to have been on his way home from the Egyptian campaign.

The train arrived at Normanby a few minutes late, at 1.15 on Sunday morning. There ten minutes were, as usual, allowed for refreshments, cancellation of tickets, etc. Nothing unusual was noticed in any part of the train when at exactly two o'clock it resumed its journey northwards in the direction of Leeds.

When it had travelled from five to seven miles and had attained a speed of 50 to 60 miles an hour, Robert Donaldson, the attendant in the Edinburgh sleeping car, noticed a flame and smoke rising towards him from the interior of the compartment in which he was on duty. This was in the rearmost part of the car, close to the stove by which the vehicle was warmed.

Donaldson at once rushed down the centre of the carriage and shouting, "Fire!" to the four occupants, all of whom were in their berths. "The car is on fire. Then, lowering a window, he attempted to arrest the attention of the engine-driver by means of the communication-cord, but whether he succeeded in doing so seems to be at least very doubtful, for, as far as can at present be ascertained, the train did not slacken speed at that point. In the meantime three of the gentleman passengers were rushing frantically from the car in their nightgowns, having apparently been cut off by the rapidly spreading flames from the berths which they had occupied.

The fire fanned by the currents of air which found access through several apertures, made its way from the hinder compartment, where it had originally broken out, towards the opposite end of the car, consuming everything in its progress.

The three gentleman passengers had been acting as aide-de-camp during the campaign in Egypt, and the conductor appeared to have been contemplating leaping from the train, which was about to be engulfed by such means, but was prevented by the intense heat of the flames which the pillar could not be brought to bear on the car, and it was then taken a little further till it was opposite a public work, where a hose was brought to bear on it. As I had just jumped out of the car I was very cold. One gentleman gave me an ulster and a pair of stockings, everyone being very kind to Mr. Main, Mr. Dove, and myself. I lost watch, chain, all my luggage, and nearly every stitch of clothing.

An Aberdeen correspondent writes:—

"The gentleman who was found to have been fatally burnt in the Pullman sleeping car at Leeds was Dr. John F. Arthur, son of the Rev. David Arthur, Free Church Minister, Banffshire, Devenick, near Aberdeen. Ten years ago he graduated